

Eyes of Labor Are On UAW Convention

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 3 Vol. XX, No. 13
(16 Pages)

MARCH 27, 1955
Price 10 Cents



In Place of Flowers

[We reach 82 percent of our Worker subscription goals, 70 percent of our Daily Worker goals, as most areas go all-out to complete the campaign successfully by April 3.—See Page 13.]

IT IS TOO EARLY at this writing for any sizeable response to our plea last week opening the annual \$100,000 fund campaign. Our first contribution, from a Chelsea, Manhattan, friend of The Worker, contains overtones of tragedy. It is for \$20, sent to her by some friends, following the death of her husband.

"Instead of flowers—so soon gone," her friends wrote, "we'd like you to give this where it will do some lasting good—in memory of one who was our teacher and friend, whom we loved for what he taught us and

the friendship he gave us and you—whom we are proud to know and love and call friend."

There was a second response, \$26 and this note: "Please find enclosed check which fulfills the second half of a pledge of \$1 a week for 1954. I pledge another \$5 a week for 1955."

These, we said, were responses since the plea was published. But even before that, Indiana friends of The Worker sent \$400 to mark the release from jail of editor John Gates, imprisoned under the vicious thought-control Smith Act. The Indians know our needs and anticipated the fund campaign.

But now it is on, full blast. We need your response quickly, in the worst way.

ATTENTION Workers readers: On April 1, the Daily Worker subscription rate, which was set at \$8 for the circulation campaign, goes up to the regular \$12. Combination rates go up from \$10.50 to \$13. You still have a few days to take advantage of the special price in order to add the Daily Worker to your Worker sub. If you are a D.W. subscriber now, and if your sub has not expired, you can still renew at the old rate, and it will be automatically extended for a full year.



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

By ADAM LAPIN

In observing the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt The Worker will publish April 3 the first installment of a biography of the New Deal and FDR's role in it. The author, Adam Lapin,

managing editor of the Daily People's World, was our Washington correspondent from 1934 to 1944 and witnessed many of the events he describes and interprets. Subsequent installments will appear daily in the Daily Worker.

By ROB F. HALL

ON JUNE 20, 1947, the House voted 331 to 83 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Among the ballots which thus saddled the slave labor law on the backs of American workers were the votes of 106 members of Truman's own Democratic Party.

These 106 Congressmen represented districts in which farmers were a predominant part of the population.

They included men like Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla) now Democratic whip. Had these farm bloc Congressmen voted with the Northern Democrats from urban districts, the National Association of Manufacturers, which was pushing Taft-Hartley, could not have secured the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Labor and the nation would have been spared Taft-Hartley.

THIS SOMEWHAT ancient history is recalled today because there are signs that unity between the farm bloc and the pro-labor bloc, which was sought unsuccessfully then, may be coming into being.

Last week in Washington, Chairman Cooley, author of HR 12, the bill which would give farmers fixed, high support prices for their major crops, called attention to the fact that for the first time a farm bill the backing of organized labor. He predicted that despite the opposition of President Eisenhower and the GOP, it will pass the House when it reaches the floor sometime after the Easter recess ends April 13.

"For the first time in the twenty years I have been in Congress we have clear-cut labor support," said Cooley.

The House Agriculture Committee, which is composed of farm bloc Congressmen and which wants this bill passed, is making a great deal of the fact that CIO president Walter Reuther testified in support of the bill and that AFL president George Meany has endorsed it. The committee prepared a special ten-page pamphlet containing these statements together with additional endorsements by leaders of the Communications Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers Union.

Highlighted is Reuther's assertion that "the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the

(Continued on Page 2)

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

The Bigger Jungle

By JOSEPH NORTH

I AM AN ALUMNUS of the Graham Street gang as well as of our public schools. For these reasons, plus others equally valid, I have a preoccupation with what

is termed juvenile delinquency. I went to see "Blackboard Jungle," an MGM creation, and once again my ire rises as I think about Hollywood's sins. When will the folk of the nation whittle down its megalomaniac obsession with violence?

I came away from Loew's State feeling as though my jugular vein had fortuitously escaped the sharp edge of a gleaming eight-inch knife, and that is not a figure of speech.

This picture purports to pose the very real problem of delinquency. I feel it will only muddy the nation's thought on the question, even though it has many telling touches. But when it deals with them it stutters and moves on, fast. Overwhelming all is a chilling violence and I came away from the movie angry that those who build a society that corrupts the youth have the gall to blame them for their corruption. And this film has it that all kids (certainly in trade schools) are juvenile Capones.

GLENN FORD is the idealistic teacher who comes to a trade school somewhere in New York slums. His first day's experiences are catastrophic. The youngsters in the assembly hall are about as orderly as Jesse James' gang spending its loot at the Last Chance saloon. They behave as though all were weaned on marijuana. The school day ends logically enough with an attempted rape in the library. As one of the astonished young teachers said: "Last time I felt this way was when I hit the beach at Salerno."

So the picture gallops on for two hours and seven minutes,

and even includes superior forms of sadism like poison-pen letters to the teacher's wife. Its best sequence perhaps is the story of the Negro student, splendidly played by Sidney Poitier, who throws his support to the teacher who has been wooing his loyalty, his understanding. Poitier, a natural leader, swings the class behind him and behind the teacher and all is well that ends well—save for the two delinquents who are dragged to the reformatory. It is an index to some of the film's evils that one has an Italian name and one an Irish name, as though these two national groups have an option on violence.

I cannot in this space formally review the film: it must suffice to say that it is certainly skilful and contains some splendid acting. Whatever else is wrong with Hollywood it is not the lack of know-how. Its philosophy is its disease.

AT BOTTOM what ails the film is the portrayal of the school and its inhabitants as an island unto itself. We do not see its relation, and that of its inhabitants, to society as a whole, this money-ruled society of which the schools are a part. The film shows us a few lonely teachers stranded on this island left to deal with the young savages who inhabit it. The burden is put on the teaching profession which should produce more pedagogues like Glenn Ford.

But what is wrong with the film is the fact that life already has produced many Glenn Fords. And in life, the real delinquents, the School Boards, the men of property, are busily lashing the Fords out of the classroom.

In life these authorities are glorifying the stoolpigeon, demanding that they play the role of Judas—a fine model for our

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

—See Page 4

Mine-Mill Parley Votes To Negotiate for Merger

SPOKANE, Wash.

THE 50th CONVENTION of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned last week after nominating John Clark for re-election as president. Clark will be unopposed in the secret referendum election in May. The new executive board to be elected May will take office on July 1 for a two-year term.

Orville Larson of Miami, Ariz., was nominated for reelection as western vice president, also without opposition.

Nominated for eastern vice-president were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., and Michael Gazy of Ansonia, Conn. Howard is the incumbent.

Albert Pezzati of New York, incumbent secretary-treasurer, will be opposed in the referendum by Cartulo Sanchez of Douglas, Ariz.

The delegates voted unanimously to authorize International officers of Mine-Mill to "pursue negotiations" for the purpose of affiliating with the mainstream of organized labor on a basis that will "protect the integrity and identity of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

The resolution expressed confidence that "we can defeat the attempts that will be made to smother or swallow up Mine-Mill, to purge its leadership, or to chop it up in pieces either before or after any affiliation is arranged."

THE DELEGATES approved a resolution on peace calling for "agreement on controlled disarmament and outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

The resolution urged "a loosening of the tight barriers which now stand in the way of trade between the U. S. and many important areas of the world." Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, it



JOHN CLARK

said, "is now advocating increased trade with Communist countries, saying that such trade in carefully screened non-strategic goods might help to wipe out 'fears and antagonism' against the U. S. in those countries."

Commenting that "there is more and more hope for peaceful give-and-take bargaining for peace," the convention reiterated the proposal made by Mine-Mill for several years now for "immediate negotiations among five major powers — including China — leading to settlement of all major differences."

A WAGE INCREASE of 20 cents an hour and major improve-

ments in health and welfare and pension plans topped the list of five national demands for 1955 bargaining approved by the convention.

Other demands adopted on recommendation of the union's newly elected National Wage Policy Committee were:

- Lost time pay of \$60 a week to be paid during any period of unemployment due to illness, accident on or off the job, layoff or any other involuntary unemployment. Whether lost pay is partially compensated by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, "the employer shall make up the balance up to the \$60 level."

- Improved holidays and vacations "up to the highest existing level of benefits."

- Fair Employment Practices clauses to be included in all contracts, guaranteeing "against discrimination in hiring, promotion, upgrading, apprenticeship, job training, layoff, discharge or management of any company facility because of race, color, creed, sex or age."

EARLIER, the convention had adopted unanimously a resolution on "Defend Your Union" describing "the legal persecution" of Mine-Mill organizer M. E. Travis and Clinton Jencks "as much a part of the conspiracy to break this union as was the murder trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood in the early days of the Western Federation of Miners."

DURING DISCUSSION of the resolution, delegates from every district of the union rose to pledge support for the campaign to vindicate Travis and Jencks. Pledges totaling \$4,000 were made, and many delegates promised that sizeable monthly contributions would be forthcoming from their locals.

It was disclosed that Travis has been assigned as a regional director for the union on the west coast, and that he will be stationed in San Francisco.

The convention also voted in favor of a series of proposals to give the 30,000-member Canadian membership full autonomy within the international union.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Senators Get Grim Jobs Picture • Hail Fight on State Scab Laws

AROUSING LABOR movement has held line against right-to-work laws in many state legislatures, according to AFL News-Reporter. Though fight is far from over, paper said, a survey has revealed that scab laws have been blocked where labor is strongest. With 46 state legislatures meeting this year, however, labor still faces great danger. Paper took heart from labor mobilization which killed such laws in Massachusetts and Idaho.

GRIM picture of unemployment in coal mining, railroad and motorcycle industries was painted in testimony before Senate labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W.Va.) W. Va. Gov. Marland urged steps to stop "strangulation of the coal mining industry" of his state. Of a population of two million, state has 63,000 unemployed.

"SELLOUT" charge was tossed at Harry Lundeberg, president of AFL Sailors Union of Pacific, for his proposals to cut wages and crews on U.S. merchant ships. Charge was made by head of the maritime unions, including Joseph Curran, president of CIO National Maritime Union. Later Lundeberg walked out of Washington conference of AFL and CIO Maritime Unions, declaring that unity steps in this field are "ended."

OPERATIONS were suspended on Louisville and Nashville

Railroad as non-operating unions' strike remained effective. Action was taken after Kentucky court lifted temporary injunction barring operating crafts from respecting picket lines.

FBI was called into Southern Bell telephone strike by company on charges of sabotage. CIO Communication Workers has blasted charge as phony. Walkout of 50,000 workers in nine southern states began March 16.

MEDIATION efforts were continuing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle strike despite announcement by publisher that it was shutting down paper. Mass meeting of strikers voted confidence in efforts of CIO American Newspaper Guild.

MERGER with UAW-CIO was recommended to locals by leaders of Farm Equipment division of independent United Electrical Workers.

DRIVE for \$1.25 national minimum wage was launched by meeting of 500 shop stewards in New York City. Campaign will work in concert with AFL in area.

MERGED UNION, CIO Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers won its first victory only six hours after it was born. Workers at General Petroleum refinery, Ferndale, Wash., voted for union 113 to 96 over AFL Operating Engineers.

Farm-Labor Bloc Lining Up vs. GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

LAST YEAR when the farm bloc attempted to defeat Eisenhower's "flexible" farm support bill in favor of something like the present one, which provides from 82½ to 90 percent of parity, they failed. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., tried to organize the pro-labor members of the House to back the farmers but did not secure enough votes to stem the tide.

The setbacks which the pro-labor bloc has suffered in its efforts to enact social welfare legislation and the defeats which it foresees during the coming months unless it finds new allies, has encouraged the pro-labor bloc and its supporters in organized labor, to take the initiative in new approaches to the farm bloc. That these approaches are bearing fruit is suggested in Rep. Cooley's confident announcement.

This has led the Associated Press, in commenting on this development, to observe that the prospect has been raised of a "farmer-labor coalition" which can "change materially the legislative complexion of the House at this session of Congress."

THE RESULTS are expected to become evident when the pro-labor bloc's proposals to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour come before the House. They might even show themselves in the imminent House vote on the \$20 tax cut bill which now returns to the House after the Senate-House conference conclude their efforts at reconciling the conflicting ver-

sions of the revenue bill.

For certainly the corollary of labor support for farm bills is farm support for labor bills. This can be facilitated by systematic activity by the trade unions in establishing close contact with farm organizations in their communities and organizing joint political action for their joint demands.

And Jelke Sat in Wide-eyed Innocence

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public . . . for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show.

The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

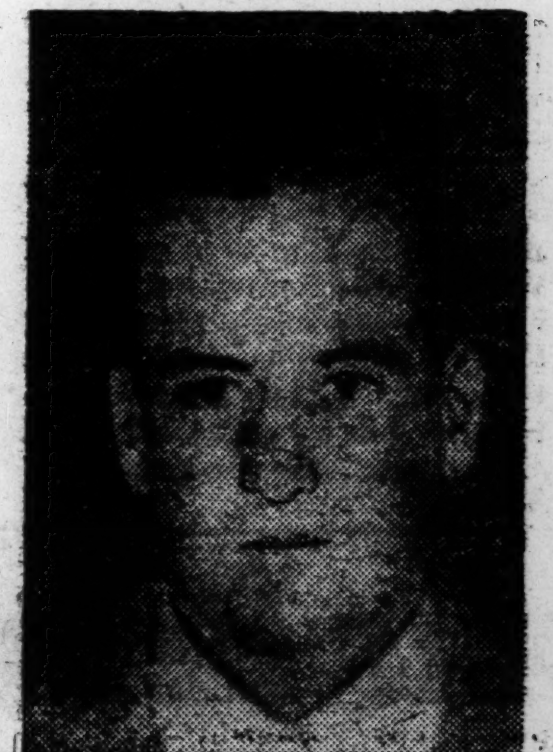
Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. Not a paper rattled, no one coughed as the courtroom strained to catch

the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

The sordid details were repeat-



JELKE

ed monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big shot political figures.

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobs for Youth Not UMT

DETROIT. — Delegates to the 15th Convention of the UAW-CIO can strike important blows for Peace and Democracy, solidify the Union's ranks in the coming contract negotiations, and win millions of supporters to the Union's cause among young Americans by helping to defeat the latest attempt to legislate Universal Military Training and by leading the way for a positive program of jobs, job training, and job protection for the nation's youth, including the 1.5 to 2 million unemployed young workers.

THE RECENT layoff of 400 probationary workers at the Dodge Main plant, many of them two or three days short of acquiring seniority, and the loss of seniority by several hundreds of Ternstedt-GM workers after being laid off for from three to six months are only two of countless examples that highlight Union demands for plugging up dangerous holes in the seniority system. Generally, the Union demands, voiced at the UAW's Ford and GM conferences and in resolutions in other local unions, include reducing the probationary period to 30 days and providing for full grievance procedure protection for probationaries who are laid off or discharged.

Kennelly, Racists Named in \$1 Million Trumbull Lawsuit



TIREDS of the Trumbull Parks, and the bombing of homes? Be a first class citizen. Vote April 5. (From the Chicago Defender).

CHICAGO.—A \$1 million suit Brown were stoned by a mob at for damages was, being filed here this week by Negro tenants at Hoxie and 106 Sts.

IN another incident, Herbert Upson was pushed around by several racists inside the St. Kevin's Catholic Church where he was attending Sunday mass. One of his assailants, Donald O'Keefe, was arrested for disorderly conduct.

Meanwhile, racist incitement broke out at a PTA meeting at the Bright School attended by several Negro mothers who live in Trumbull Park Homes. Mrs. Richenda Levy stated that the Negro women were subjected to insults and race slurs. She also said that there were boos during the showing of a PTA movie whenever a Negro appeared on the screen.

Brown was one of three men assaulted in one of the new outbreaks of mob violence at the government housing project. James Williams, Melvin Lodge and

Broyles Fight Shifts to House

CHICAGO.—An urgent plea for speedy action to defeat the Broyles Bills in the Illinois House was sounded here this week by the American Civil Liberties Union in an action bulletin.

The ACLU urged letters and visits to state representatives and declared that such action "can really affect the outcome."

It was expected that a hearing on the bills, SB 58 and 59, would be set by a House committee. The Senate added some amendments to SB 58 which provides for so-called loyalty oaths and SB 59 which provides for the mass imprisonment of members of progressive organizations.

The ACLU, in a statement by state executive director Kenneth Douty, declared that "neither bill was significantly changed" by the amendments.

INDICATING that the House action would be decisive, Douty pointed out that there are 44 new members of the House whose position on such legislation is still unknown.

He referred to a statement by Gov. Stratton favoring the Broyles Bills as "a trial balloon." Said the ACLU: "The Governor's comment invites response and immediate response. The bills symbolize an hysterical approach to a grave problem." The ACLU had an appointment this week for a delegation to meet with Gov. Stratton on the bills.

In Chicago, the big local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went on record with "unqualified opposition" to the Broyles Bills. The state NAACP has taken a similar stand.

AMONG the many additional organizations to take a stand against the bills was the City Club of Chicago. Max L. Low-

head against Credit Union in the U.S. was an outfit known as the National Tax Equality Association, whose aim is to bring down taxes on business by levying taxes on cooperatives, non-profit activities, rural power coops, farm banking coops, cooperative retailing outfits and credit union. The attorney for this outfit is Gerald D. Morgan. He was paid \$7,000 for his work in drafting the Taft-Hartley Act. He is now legal counsel to President Eisenhower.

enberg, club president, stated that the bills are "a departure from the constitutional methods of dealing with individuals."

At the University of Chicago, the All-Campus Civil Liberties Committee sent a delegation of seven to Springfield to oppose the Broyles Bills. The seven chosen were all leaders of the largest campus organizations.

At Roosevelt University, activity was being planned by the Committee to Oppose the Broyles Bills which has held a mass protest meeting. It was decided to send its president, Margaret Ellingham to testify against the bills at the House hearing.

N. C. Bill Would Deny Funds to Mixed Schools

RALEIGH, N. C.

A bill to "keep all of the schools of North Carolina segregated" has been introduced in the state legislature. It would prohibit the use of state funds for public schools attended by both whites and Negroes.

The bill was prepared after a poll of school superintendents revealed "six or seven are now willing to do away with segregation even before the decision of the Supreme Court is implemented by any decrees," its author, Rep. B. I. Satterfield, said.

6 NY Bakery Locals OK Merger Plan

Six New York area locals of the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union agreed to merge into one city-wide local, it is disclosed by Local 1 News, paper of the century-old Manhattan local.

The merger, the result of many months of negotiations and campaigning, will include Locals 1, 3, 17, 164, 288 and 579. Membership meetings are soon to act on final approval.

The merger plan provides that each of the locals may elect officers prior to the merger who are to serve for one year, and each of the six is to name six representatives to a local executive committee of 36.

PP Candidate Can Aid Coalition, Beat GOP

PHILADELPHIA

PROGRESSIVE voters this year have an unusual opportunity to make their ballot do just exactly what they want it to do:

- Give all-out support to the Progressive Party candidate
- Strengthen the coalition around the Democratic Party that includes the labor, liberal and Negro organizations.
- Further reduce the power of the Republican Party machine.

This is convincingly explained in the election material now being issued by the Progressive Party in support of Henry Beitscher, candidate for city councilman-at-large.

Beitscher is the only candidate the Progressives have slated for this selection.

THE PROGRESSIVES' campaign literature seems designed to answer objections expressed by voters in previous campaigns that support for a minor party will cut the vote for the Democratic Party and thereby strengthen the chances of the Republican Party's corrupt machine to get back into power.

This year there is no basis for such objections. The Progressives



point out: "Under the city charter, two of the seven councilman-at-large posts are reserved for the minority party or parties. No party can nominate more than five candidates for the seven positions. Since the Democrats are the majority party, the Progressive candidate will be running against the Republican for one of the two minority posts."

In other words, a vote for Beitscher cannot possibly hurt the Democratic coalition. It can only take away one of the two posts that the Republican machine would be entitled to if it were the only other party on the ballot.

BUT THE PROGRESSIVES' appeal for support goes beyond

the promise of cutting down the evil power of the Republican machine. They promise also to make a distinctive contribution to the forward-looking program of the Democratic coalition. This is already illustrated by a piece of Progressive Party campaign literature on unemployment now being circulated. Headlined "THE ROOSEVELT WAY FOR JOBS" it proposes the following measures for making "new jobs":

- Start a public works program (WPA).
- Stop spending our taxes on corrupt dictators abroad.
- A 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.
- Expand foreign trade with all countries willing to buy.
- Pass a state and federal FEPC.
- A public housing program to assure two million new homes a year.

The Progressive Party is calling for volunteers to circulate nomination petitions to place Beitscher on the ballot. Eleven thousand signatures are needed by April 3. The Progressives' office is at 1415 Locust St.

Gov't Seizes Ford Credit Union

DEARBORN. — The 15th Constitutional Convention of the UAW-CIO that opens in Cleveland, March, 27 will in some form no doubt take note of the arbitrary seizure by a government agency of the Ford workers Credit Union.

A swarm of government agents descended on the Credit Union officials at Eagle and Wyoming, Friday, March 11, ordered the staff out, changed the locks on the safes and then had U. S. Marshals take all the books and records to the FBI offices.

This was followed up by the arrest of treasurer, Robert Vezzosi, charging him with "making false statements" and slapping a \$50,000 personal bond on him.

Then when the Credit Union went to court the day following Vezzosi's arrest, seeking return of its effects, Federal Judge Frank Picard decided that the 20,000 stockholders would have to be called by Harold J. Wiley, exam-

iner for the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to a meeting in Northern High School and under his watchful eye a new Board of Directors would be elected. Also that the treasurer and staff could not be re-elected or involved in future affairs of the Credit Union.

This arbitrary seizure and dictation of the affairs of the Ford Rouge Employees Credit Union caused big discussions in the ranks of labor.

Some saw it having a direct bearing on the soon to open struggle with the Ford Motor Company on the 1955 demands, being a pretty obvious effort to cripple the Credit Union. Others read carefully the flood of phony assertions souped up and scattered in "exclusive interviews" by the labor hating Detroit newspaper, seeing in that an effort to destroy the Credit Union idea by confusion, doubt and lack of confidence in a workers run type of mutual aid society.

The reverberations of this must be felt by all workers in the Ford plant. The seizure of the Credit Union is a clear attempt to destroy the workers' financial independence and to bring them back under the control of the Ford Motor Company.

have reached back into the halls of the Federal Building because the "Ja" election of new boards of directors has been postponed until a Federal probe has been completed. The Credit Union reopened its doors with the depositors allowed only to withdraw up to 10 percent of their money. This was ordered, Friday March, 18 by Judge Picard.

But Wiley and his 14 examiners (whom the Credit Union has to pay \$56 a day per individual) will stay in complete control and for an indefinite period.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions since President Eisenhower took office has been hostile to credit unions, when it was supposed to encourage them. A recent issue of the Wall Street Journal said: "Credit Unions grow, banks annoyed alarm. There are 15,622 Credit Unions in industry and business, 1470 new ones were organized last year alone."

Guy Nunn UAW Broadcaster, March, 14 revealed that the spearhead of this attack was the Federal Reserve Board. The attack was a clear attempt to destroy the workers' financial independence and to bring them back under the control of the Ford Motor Company.

Governor Clement Votes Dixiecrat Bills on Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Governor Frank Clement's veto of so-called "local" bills designed to permit school segregation on a county basis dealt a severe setback to the Dixiecrats in the Tennessee legislature in their efforts to find a way to circumvent the Supreme

Court ruling outlawing Jimcrow schools. But they hope at least to be able to guarantee that Negro teachers will not be put in charge of white children.

The latest legislative maneuver introduced by the die-hard white supremacists comes in the form of a teachers' anti-Communist bill. It has already been passed by the Tennessee House of Representatives.



Purportedly aimed at Communists, the bill would undermine the teacher tenure law and give school boards the power to "decide on the fitness and suitability" of a teacher. Fitness and suitability are not further defined, but Negro teachers, the NAACP, church groups, and many other democratic forces in the state have seen this for the Dixiecrat trickery it is and have vigorously protested.

An earlier bill requiring a loyalty oath of all state employees was

allowed to die after many opponents noted such a measure ran counter to the Tennessee Constitution. The present bill allegedly gets around the constitution by providing for dismissal of a teacher who refuses to tell a school board whether he is or has been a member of the Communist Party, declaring such person to be "unfit"—but not requiring the unconstitutional "loyalty oath." However, the Dixiecrats have made it clear that this provision is only a ruse to guarantee that Negro teachers do not take charge of classes of white children.

Governor Clement has been asked to veto this bill should the Senate pass it. His earlier veto of the "local" bills was the first stand he has taken on the segregation issue—forced on him, it is said, by his national political aspirations. Observers had guessed that Clement would allow the bills to become law without signing them.

The "local segregation" bills' backers had relied on the tradition of no executive interference with local legislation to carry them through. But the Governor noted this was no mere local issue. "Segregation," he said, "is not a political issue to be misused to the detriment of Tennessee and Tennesseans, but is a significant and far-reaching social issue which demands statesmanlike consideration, prayerful thought and legal analysis."

He did not express forthright support for the Supreme Court decree, noting that the Tennessee Constitution provided for segregation and stating that it would remain unchanged "until the effective date of the Supreme Court's decree." But he condemned this attempt to get a law specifically permitting the continuance of segregation, saying of the bills, "Their only possible effect can be to foment racial hatred and disorder where none exists, and to precipitate to the detriment of all concerned."

He concluded that he had only one honorable course of action—"the one which in the light of conscience and reason, appears to be consistent with Christian convictions and will reflect pure regard for the welfare of all the people of Tennessee."

An earlier move by the segregationists to withhold state funds from schools which both Negroes and whites attend had been defeated. With the upholding of the Clement veto, the path of desegregation in Tennessee was cleared of the possibility of state government opposition. Only the threat to the teachers remained as a legal obstacle.

1,000,000 in Pa. on 'Subsistence' Rations

ALTOONA.—More than a million citizens of Pennsylvania—one out of every 10—"must depend on government surplus food for their subsistence," was the testimony of Congressman James E. Van Zandt, of this district, before a subcommittee of the Senate two weeks ago.

There were some 79,000 unemployed, he said, in his own district—the 20th, which comprises Clearfield County with 42 percent out of work, Blair County with 27 percent, and Center County with 16 percent. The bulk of the jobless are miners and railroad workers.

These figures, the Congressman declared, had been verified not only by state authorities but also by the county commissioners. "They are so startling," he exclaimed, "that they should arouse direct and immediate reaction on the part of the government!"

Van Zandt, a Republican who has been strongly backed in past campaigns by the veterans' organizations and has been the mouthpiece of their high officials in demanding further militarization of the country, denounced "those who smugly insist there is no acute unemployment problem. There are thousands of jobless in my district who 'have never let up in the search for employment,' he declared.

"These good citizens," he exclaimed, "who have helped build

their community, state and nation through their toil and taxes should not be expected to leave the great industrial state of Pennsylvania and roam over the U.S. in gypsy-like fashion seeking their daily bread."

The Congressman has introduced a bill—HR 860—to provide for a federally financed program of construction of public facilities aimed to reduce unemployment in areas of "substantial labor surplus," as classified by the Department of Labor.

REPORT 47.6% OF N.Y. IS CATHOLIC

Of the three large religious groups in New York City, 47.6 percent of the population of the city is of Catholic background, compared to 26.4 per cent Jewish and 22.8 percent Protestant. Other religious affiliations account for 1.6 percent and about the same percentage failed to report any affiliation.

These findings were made known yesterday in advance of publication of a report on "The Religio-Cultural Background of New York City's Population" by Dr. Neva R. Deardorff, consultant to the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP).

Morse Warns Pa. CIO Eisenhower Risks War

PHILADELPHIA.—Unemployment in the state and political action by labor were the two big subjects discussed at the 18th Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, held here at the Bellevue - Stratford Hotel March 15-18.

However, it was U.S. Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore) who really shook up the thinking of many of the 1,200 delegates on the vital issue of the dangers to labor and the people in the pro-war policies of the Eisenhower Administration. This ran counter to the policies

able to invade and conquer China. The U.S. cannot accomplish this even with the use of hydrogen and other atomic bombs.

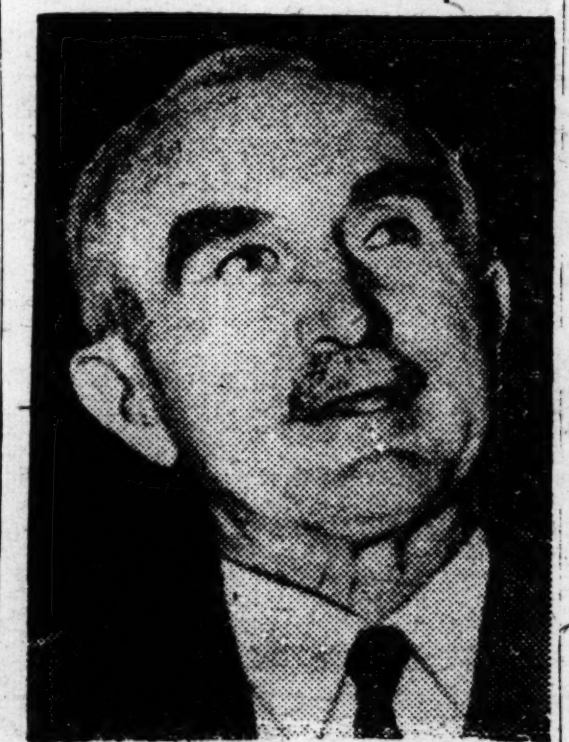
"The U.S. had no right even to think of defending Quemoy and the Matsu islands off the Red Chinese mainland. If we should do so it would be an act of aggression on our part and of intervention in a country's civil war. . .

"THERE IS A GREAT need for a change—a complete reversal—of the Eisenhower foreign policy because it is acting outside international law and running the risk of war."

The Oregon Senator, now registered as a Democrat in the Senate, just as severely criticized the Eisenhower Administration's domestic policy.

"President Eisenhower," he charged, "is responsible for the 'trickle-down' policy, which holds that if you give all the cream to big business, a few crumbs might slip through to the masses. These are his policies and he should be held responsible for what is happening to the economy of this country."

BOTH MORSE and U.S. Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo), who also spoke, charged the Republican national administration with a tax write-off "give-away" to big business last year. Morse said



SEN. WAYNE MORSE

enunciated on that subject by many top leaders of the union movement, including some from the CIO but more particularly, by AFL President George Meany, slated to be head of the new united labor movement.

MORSE CHARGED in his speech during the closing session that the President's foreign policy towards Asia and particularly the Formosan question exposes the U.S. to the risk of war. Such a war, he told the hushed delegates, would "for the first time in our history be brought on by an aggressive act of the U.S. Government." "No one in the history of the world," he continued, "has been

this would cost the nation \$19,000,000,000 in a 17-year period.

Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., in his welcoming address, warned that there is "far too much" unemployment in Philadelphia and the state. He stressed the need for the \$1.25 per hour federal minimum wage demanded by organized labor, "as essential to a rounded economy." The CIO had, he said, helped politically to bring good government to this city and made other "excellent contributions" to the community.

Pass FEPC 30 Orgs. Ask

LANSING.—The 59 Republicans and 51 Democrats in the House of Representatives and the 10 Democrats and 23 Republicans in the Senate have been asked in a letter by the Michigan Coordinating council for FEPC that a FEPC measure be passed this session.

The Council, which includes all major religious faiths, fraternal, Negro and labor groups pointed out that both parties at their recent state conventions backed passage of FEPC.

Meanwhile in Flint, a FEPC ordinance became law, thus making Flint the fifth city in Michigan to have FEPC. The others are Pontiac, River Rouge, Hamtramck, Ecorse. FEPC ordinances are reported being readied to be introduced in Jackson and Grand Rapids.

Detroit stands alone and is now surrounded by sister cities that have FEPC. Most newsmen who cover City Hall speculate that five of the nine council members would back a FEPC ordinance. The five are generally considered to be, Ed Conner, Jim Lincoln, Eugene Van Antwerp, Mary Beck and Louis Miriani.

Letter to Editor

This is from the Foundry.

An endless 30 inch conveyor belt continuously going with 12 pound sand slabs pressed close together, so close together are these sand slab jobs that you can't get your fingers between them to handle at the killing rate of 600 pieces an hour, or lifting three tons an hour, or about 24 tons an eight hour day—so fast, that the slave on the job cannot wipe the sweat from his brow, especially when the sand core slabs come so hot from the baking ovens.

Fifteen feet away you still can't hold them in your hands without gloves, pads, and the heat comes up in your face like from a red brick. But no stopping the line

because the bosses are there like hawks watching for one cylinder head core every six seconds even if the workers blood, health has to go by the board.

Then when the sharp baked sands fills the air so thick you can't see thru the dust and you spit black charcoal, you wonder how long you will last.

If you resist or protest you are put on a worse or harder job all the time till you feel like you are being eliminated. This method and type of slavery must be stopped. Especially when jobs are getting scarcer. Here, men are laid off in the labor pool, back to about 1942 seniority.

More jobs are desperately needed at a civilized working speed. This can only be accomplished with a shorter work day and no wage cut. By a Foundry Worker.

FE Locals Okay Merger

CHICAGO.—The eleven FE-UE locals in six International Harvester plants were voting this week for merger with the UAW-CIO, uniting the workers in the Harvester chain.

The big Tractor Works Local 101 set the pattern here last Sunday in voting unanimously in favor of the merger. There were more than 500 members of the local present at the meeting.

Announcing the local's action, president Peter Neputy declared that in approving the merger, there were still some questions yet to be decided. He pointed to some problems arising from the fact that the FE-UE con-

tract with the Harvester Company expires on June 31, whereas the UAW-CIO contract runs until Aug. 23.

THE RATIFICATION by the locals begun after the FE-UE Harvester Conference Board gave its approval to the merger plan.

The UAW-CIO represents a majority of the workers in Harvester plants. The FE-UE locals comprise some 17,000 workers at Canton and Rock Falls, Ill., Louisville, Ky., and at the Tractor Works, McCormick Works and West Pullman Works, all in Chicago.

Eyes of Labor Are On UAW Convention

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 3 Vol. XX, No. 13
(16 Pages)

MARCH 27, 1955
Price 10 Cents



In Place of Flowers

[We reach 82 percent of our Worker subscription goals, 70 percent of our Daily Worker goals, as most areas go all-out to complete the campaign successfully by April 3.—See Page 13.]

IT IS TOO EARLY at this writing for any sizeable response to our plea last week opening the annual \$100,000 fund campaign. Our first contribution, from a Chelsea, Manhattan, friend of The Worker, contains overtones of tragedy. It is for \$20, sent to her by some friends, following the death of her husband. "Instead of flowers—so soon gone," her friends wrote, "we'd like you to give this where it will do some lasting good—in memory of one who was our teacher and friend, whom we loved for what he taught us and

the friendship he gave us and you—whom we are proud to know and love and call friend."

There was a second response, \$26 and this note: "Please find enclosed check which fulfills the second half of a pledge of \$1 a week for 1954. I pledge another \$5 a week for 1955."

These, we said, were responses since the plea was published. But even before that, Indiana friends of The Worker sent \$400 to mark the release from jail of editor John Gates, imprisoned under the vicious thought-control Smith Act. The Indians know our needs and anticipated the fund campaign.

But now it is on, full blast. We need your response quickly, in the worst way.

ATTENTION Workers readers: On April 1, the Daily Worker subscription rate, which was set at \$8 for the circulation campaign, goes up to the regular \$12. Combination rates go up from \$10.50 to \$13. You still have a few days to take advantage of the special price in order to add the Daily Worker to your Worker sub. If you are a D.W. subscriber now, and if your sub has not expired, you can still renew at the old rate, and it will be automatically extended for a full year.



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

By ADAM LAPIN

In observing the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt The Worker will publish April 3 the first installment of a biography of the New Deal and FDR's role in it. The author, Adam Lapin,

managing editor of the Daily People's World, was our Washington correspondent from 1934 to 1944 and witnessed many of the events he describes and interprets. Subsequent installments will appear daily in the Daily Worker.

By ROB F. HALL

ON JUNE 20, 1947, the House voted 331 to 83 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Among the ballots which thus saddled the slave labor law on the backs of American workers were the votes of 106 members of Truman's own Democratic Party.

These 106 Congressmen represented districts in which farmers were a predominant part of the population.

They included men like Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla) now Democratic whip. Had these farm bloc Congressmen voted with the Northern Democrats from urban districts, the National Association of Manufacturers, which was pushing Taft-Hartley, could not have secured the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Labor and the nation would have been spared Taft-Hartley.

THIS SOMEWHAT ancient history is recalled today because there are signs that unity between the farm bloc and the pro-labor bloc, which was sought unsuccessfully then, may be coming into being.

Last week in Washington, Chairman Cooley, author of HR 12, the bill which would give farmers fixed, high support prices for their major crops, called attention to the fact that for the first time a farm bill the backing of organized labor. He predicted that despite the opposition of President Eisenhower and the GOP, it will pass the House when it reaches the floor sometime after the Easter recess ends April 13.

"For the first time in the twenty years I have been in Congress we have clear-cut labor support," said Cooley.

The House Agriculture Committee, which is composed of farm bloc Congressmen and which wants this bill passed, is making a great deal of the fact that CIO president Walter Reuther testified in support of the bill and that AFL president George Meany has endorsed it. The committee prepared a special ten-page pamphlet containing these statements together with additional endorsements by leaders of the Communications Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers Union.

Highlighted is Reuther's assertion that "the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the

(Continued on Page 2)

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

The Bigger Jungle

By JOSEPH NORTH

I AM AN ALUMNUS of the Graham Street gang as well as of our public schools. For these reasons, plus others equally valid, I have a preoccupation with what is termed juvenile delinquency.

I went to see "Blackboard Jungle," an MGM creation, and once again my ire rises as I think about Hollywood's sins. When will the folk of the nation whittle down its megalomaniac obsession with violence?

I came away from Loew's State feeling as though my jugular vein had fortuitously escaped the sharp edge of a gleaming eight-inch knife, and that is not a figure of speech.

This picture purports to pose the very real problem of delinquency. I feel it will only muddy the nation's thought on the question, even though it has many telling touches. But when it deals with them it stutters and moves on, fast. Overwhelming all is a chilling violence and I came away from the movie angry that those who build a society that corrupts the youth have the gall to blame them for their corruption. And this film has it that all kids (certainly in trade schools) are juvenile Capones.

GLENN FORD is the idealistic teacher who comes to a trade school somewhere in New York slums. His first day's experiences are catastrophic. The youngsters in the assembly hall are about as orderly as Jesse James' gang spending its loot at the Last Chance saloon. They behave as though all were weaned on marijuana. The school day ends logically enough with an attempted rape in the library. As one of the astonished young teachers said: "Last time I felt this way was when I hit the beach at Salerno."

So the picture gallops on for two hours and seven minutes,

and even includes superior forms of sadism like poison-pen letters to the teacher's wife. Its best sequence perhaps is the story of the Negro student, splendidly played by Sidney Poitier, who throws his support to the teacher who has been wooing his loyalty, his understanding. Poitier, a natural leader, swings the class behind him and behind the teacher and all is well that ends well—save for the two delinquents who are dragged to the reformatory. It is an index to some of the film's evils that one has an Italian name and one an Irish name, as though these two national groups have an option on violence.

I cannot in this space formally review the film: it must suffice to say that it is certainly skillful and contains some splendid acting. Whatever else is wrong with Hollywood it is not the lack of know-how. Its philosophy is its disease.

AT BOTTOM what ails the film is the portrayal of the school and its inhabitants as an island unto itself. We do not see its relation, and that of its inhabitants, to society as a whole, this money-ruled society of which the schools are a part. The film shows us a few lonely teachers stranded on this island left to deal with the young savages who inhabit it. The burden is put on the teaching profession which should produce more pedagogues like Glenn Ford.

But what is wrong with the film is the fact that life already has produced many Glenn Fords. And in life, the real delinquents, the School Boards, the men of property, are busily lashing the Fords out of the classroom.

In life these authorities are glorifying the stoolpigeon, demanding that they play the role of Judas—a fine model for our

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

—See Page 4

Mine - Mill Parley Votes To Negotiate for Merger

SPOKANE, Wash.

THE 50th CONVENTION of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned last week after nominating John Clark for re-election as president. Clark will be unopposed in the secret referendum election in May. The new executive board to be elected May will take office on July 1 for a two-year term.

Orville Larson of Miami, Ariz., was nominated for reelection as western vice president, also without opposition.

Nominated for eastern vice-president were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., and Michael Gazy of Ansonia, Conn. Howard is the incumbent.

Albert Pezzati of New York, incumbent secretary-treasurer, will be opposed in the referendum by Cartulo Sanchez of Douglas, Ariz.

The delegates voted unanimously to authorize International officers of Mine-Mill to "pursue negotiations" for the purpose of affiliating with the mainstream of organized labor on a basis that will "protect the integrity and identity of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

The resolution expressed confidence that "we can defeat the attempts that will be made to smother or swallow up Mine-Mill, to purge its leadership, or to chop it up in pieces either before or after any affiliation is arranged."

THE DELEGATES approved a resolution on peace calling for "agreement on controlled disarmament and outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

The resolution urged "a loosening of the tight barriers which now stand in the way of trade between the U. S. and many important areas of the world." Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, it



JOHN CLARK

said, "is now advocating increased trade with Communist countries, saying that such trade in carefully screened non-strategic goods might help to wipe out 'fears and antagonism' against the U. S. in those countries."

Commenting that "there is more and more hope for peaceful give-and-take bargaining for peace," the convention reiterated the proposal made by Mine-Mill for several years now for "immediate negotiations among five major powers—including China—leading to settlement of all major differences."

A WAGE INCREASE of 20 cents an hour and major improve-

ments in health and welfare and pension plans topped the list of five national demands for 1955 bargaining approved by the convention.

Other demands adopted on recommendation of the union's newly elected National Wage Policy Committee were:

- Lost time pay of \$60 a week to be paid during any period of unemployment due to illness, accident on or off the job, layoff or any other involuntary unemployment. Whether lost pay is partially compensated by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, "the employer shall make up the balance up to the \$60 level."

- Improved holidays and vacations "up to the highest existing level of benefits."

- Fair Employment Practices clauses to be included in all contracts, guaranteeing "against discrimination in hiring, promotion, upgrading, apprenticeship, job training, layoff, discharge or management of any company facility because of race, color, creed, sex or age."

EARLIER, the convention had adopted unanimously a resolution on "Defend Your Union" describing "the legal persecution" of Mine-Mill organizer M. E. Travis and Clinton Jencks "as much a part of the conspiracy to break this union as was the murder trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood in the early days of the Western Federation of Miners."

DURING DISCUSSION of the resolution, delegates from every district of the union rose to pledge support for the campaign to vindicate Travis and Jencks. Pledges totaling \$4,000 were made, and many delegates promised that sizeable monthly contributions would be forthcoming from their locals.

It was disclosed that Travis has been assigned as a regional director for the union on the west coast, and that he will be stationed in San Francisco.

The convention also voted in favor of a series of proposals to give the 30,000-member Canadian membership full autonomy within the international union.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Senators Get Grim Jobs Picture • Hail Fight on State Scab Laws

AROUSING LABOR movement has held line against right-to-work laws in many state legislatures, according to AFL News-Reporter. Though fight is far from over, paper said, a survey has revealed that scab laws have been blocked where labor is strongest. With 46 state legislatures meeting this year, however, labor still faces great danger. Paper took heart from labor mobilization which killed such laws in Massachusetts and Idaho.

GRIM picture of unemployment in coal mining, railroad and motorcycle industries was painted in testimony before Senate labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W.Va.) W. Va. Gov. Marland urged steps to stop "strangulation of the coal mining industry" of his state. Of a population of two million, state has 63,000 unemployed.

"SELLOUT" charge was tossed at Harry Lundeberg, president of AFL Sailors Union of Pacific, for his proposals to cut wages and crews on U.S. merchant ships. Charge was made by head of the maritime unions, including Joseph Curran, president of CIO National Maritime Union. Later Lundeberg walked out of Washington conference of AFL and CIO Maritime Unions, declaring that unity steps in this field are "ended."

OPERATIONS were suspended on Louisville and Nashville

Railroad as non-operating unions' strike remained effective. Action was taken after Kentucky court lifted temporary injunction barring operating crafts from respecting picket lines.

FBI was called into Southern Bell telephone strike by company on charges of sabotage. CIO Communication Workers has blasted charge as phony. Walkout of 50,000 workers in nine southern states began March 16.

MEDIATION efforts were continuing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle strike despite announcement by publisher that it was shutting down paper. Mass meeting of strikers voted confidence in efforts of CIO American Newspaper Guild.

MERGER with UAW-CIO was recommended to locals by leaders of Farm Equipment division of independent United Electrical Workers.

DRIVE for \$1.25 national minimum wage was launched by meeting of 500 shop stewards in New York City. Campaign will work in concert with AFL in area.

MERGED UNION, CIO Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers won its first victory only six hours after it was born. Workers at General Petroleum refinery, Ferndale, Wash., voted for union 113 to 96 over AFL Operating Engineers.

Farm - Labor Bloc Lining Up vs. GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

LAST YEAR when the farm bloc attempted to defeat Eisenhower's "flexible" farm support bill in favor of something like the present one, which provides from 82½ to 90 percent of parity, they failed. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., tried to organize the pro-labor members of the House to back the farmers but did not secure enough votes to stem the tide.

The setbacks which the pro-labor bloc has suffered in its efforts to enact social welfare legislation and the defeats which it foresees during the coming months unless it finds new allies, has encouraged the pro-labor bloc and its supporters in organized labor, to take the initiative in new approaches to the farm bloc. That these approaches are bearing fruit is suggested in Rep. Cooley's confident announcement.

This has led the Associated Press, in commenting on this development, to observe that the prospect has been raised of a "farmer-labor coalition" which can "change materially the legislative complexion of the House at this session of Congress."

THE RESULTS are expected to become evident when the pro-labor bloc's proposals to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour come before the House. They might even show themselves in the imminent House vote on the \$20 tax cut bill which now returns to the House after the Senate-House conference, conclude their efforts at reconciling the conflicting ver-

sions of the revenue bill.

For certainly the corollary of labor support for farm bills is farm support for labor bills. This can be facilitated by systematic activity by the trade unions in establishing close contact with farm organizations in their communities and organizing joint political action for their joint demands.

And Jelke Sat in Wide-eyed Innocence

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public . . . for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show.

The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

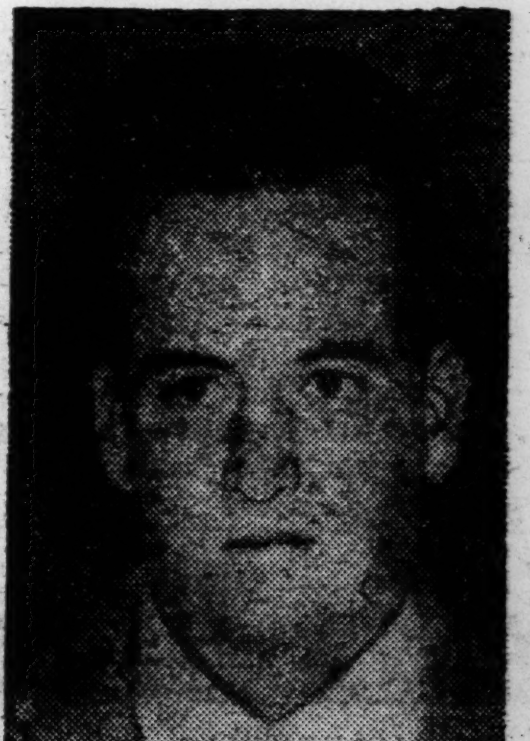
Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. Not a paper rattled, no one coughed as the courtroom strained to catch

the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

The sordid details were repeat-



JELKE



George Meany, president of the AFL, will be one of the guest speakers at the UAW-CIO's 15th Constitutional Convention in Cleveland the week of March 27, 1955, the UAW-CIO announced today. Meany will speak on the third day of the Convention, Tuesday, March 29.

U.S. Senator Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, will speak Monday, March 28. Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the speakers on Thursday, March 31.

ed monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe-society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big shot political figures.

(Continued on Page 1)

Old GOP Clique Bids for Return

(Continued from Page 16)

was one of the sponsors of the bill which sought to forestall unsegregated housing by means of a phony referendum in any community where a housing project was to be built.

Peter C. Granata, 1st ward—This Republican state representative is a leading member of the so-called West Side crime block.

Edgar A. Jonas, 48th ward—Jonas was a McCarthyite Congressman who was defeated last year. He made a 100 percent anti-labor voting record, opposing rent and price controls, housing, unemployment compensation, social security, voting for Taft-Hartley and down the line for the Eisenhower giveaway.

Joseph A. Porcara, 28th ward—This is the reputed kingpin of the crime syndicate, the man who embodies the actual link between the corrupt politicians and the gun-toters.

John E. Babb, 43 ward—The ex-sheriff ran a "wide open county, with vice, gambling and corruption flourishing as never before.

Russell Root, 7th ward—Root was the ultra-reactionary GOP candidate for mayor in 1947. He was rejected by the voters because of his outspoken stand against housing and Negro rights. He was known as a puppet of the Chicago Tribune.

Raymond J. Peacock, 39th ward—Peacock is a Northwest Side publisher of a string of ultra-conservative community newspapers. A 1949 scandal disclosed that number of publishers had been illegally placed on the state payroll by former Republican Gov. Dwight Green and collected large sums of money. Peacock was among them and collected state funds to the extent of \$31,884 in so-called salaries, as well as getting lush printing contracts.

Simon Murray, 22d ward—Murray was the one-tie lawyer for Terry Druggan and other prohibition racketeers, and has long played a sinister role in Chicago Republican politics.

IN the final analysis, it is figures like these who are going to determine the policies of any Republican administration in the City Hall, whether the mayor is Merriam or anyone else. It is clear from the character of such a machine that the people will have little to say. In contrast to the Democratic Party, which is reliant on labor, the Negro people and other segments of a broad popular coalition, the Republican Party is traditionally responsive mainly to its big business sponsors.

Candidate Merriam may make all kinds of attractive promises to the people concerning improvements in the Chicago Transit Authority. However, the last word will be said by figures like Werner Schroeder, vice-chairman of the CTA Board, long-time Republican bigwig and spokesman in the CTA operation for the big banking interests.

Similarly, on the housing issue, Merriam will be taking orders from the men who are working to pile up his vote like Edgar Jonas, Alderman DuBois, Peter Miller, men whose stand against housing is clearly on the record.

Where will Merriam line up on such issues as Fair Employment Practices and relief? Gov. Stratton recently attempted to slash the relief rolls and he has opposed a state FEPC law as "unnecessary." There is no basis for Merriam to defy the man who made him.

Merriam's pretense is that he is the "anti-machine" candidate in this election. However, willingly or not, he is the captive of the Stratton-McCormick GOP organization. A Merriam victory on April 5 could only mean the return to power of the Republican machine.

Kennelly, Racists Named in \$1 Million Trumbull Lawsuit

CHICAGO.—A \$1 million suit for damages was being filed here this week by Negro tenants at Trumbull Park Homes against the following individuals: Mayor Martin H. Kennelly; Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor; Louis Dinnocenzo, president of the South Deering Improvement Association; Col. Horace Wulf, editor of the Daily Calumet.

Plans for the court action were disclosed by Frank Brown, one of the Trumbull Park Homes residents and the district program coordinator of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Brown was one of three men assaulted in one of the new outbreaks of mob violence at the government housing project. James Williams, Melvin Lodge and

Brown were stoned by a mob at Hoxie and 106 Sts.

IN another incident, Herbert Upson was pushed around by several racists inside the St. Kevin's Catholic Church where he was attending Sunday mass. One of his assailants, Donald O'Keefe, was arrested for disorderly conduct.

Meanwhile, racist incitement broke out at a PTA meeting at the Bright School attended by several Negro mothers who live in Trumbull Park Homes. Mrs. Richenda Levy stated that the Negro women were subjected to insults and race slurs. She also said that there were boos during the showing of a PTA movie whenever a Negro appeared on the screen.

6th Ward Fights For Negro Alderman

CHICAGO.—Independents and labor union members have plunged into the campaign to add a fifth Negro alderman to the City Council.

The activity around the candidacy of Sidney A. Jones, Jr., in the 6th Ward, was stepped up last week with the issuance of 25,000 copies of a campaign folder put out by the Independent Citizens Committee for Daley for mayor and Jones for alderman.

Jones has announced a program to stop further rent increases, for adequate relief for the needy, an expanded public housing program, for civil rights and protection of civil liberties. The Democratic-supported candidate also declared that he will work to end discrimination in Chicago hospitals, press for more school facilities, and insist on a continuing campaign against the dope traffic and juvenile delinquency.

THE Independent Citizens Committee folder which received extensive distribution in the area stated that "75 percent of the people in the 6th Ward are Negro. They face special problems because they are denied equal treatment in jobs, housing, schools, medical institutions, and in other aspects of economic and even political life. . . . There are 600,000 Negroes in Chicago and we must have another Negro in the City Council."

The folder pointed out some real estate interests boost rents higher for Negroes and this in turn results in higher rents for whites. It calls upon the people in the ward to elect Jones because of his better understanding of the problems of all of the people in the community.

LOCAL unions of the United Packinghouse Workers and the United Auto Workers were helping to canvass precincts in the 6th Ward. A number of canvassers were beginning to work in the

Churches Asked to Mark Freedom Day

CHICAGO.—The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is asking for observance by all Chicago churches of May 15 as Freedom Day.

The 1,200 branches of the NAACP nationally, will observe the day set aside to mark the U.S. Supreme Court's decision ending school segregation with mass meetings, parades or dinner meetings.

precincts on the east end of the ward which ran up unusually high totals for Jones' opponent, Republican-backed Alderman David Muir.

Jones received 7,281 votes to 5,728 for Muir in the Feb. 22 election but was forced into a run-off because he did not receive a majority over all six candidates opposing him.

Big Joint Drive Could Win 'Hard-to-Organize' Shops

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

One of the great by-products of labor unity, a large-scale unionizing drive, could reach into the remaining pockets of the open shop in Chicago and Illinois.

Such a drive could "mop up" what is still non-union in the skilled trades and in the giant, mass-production plants. However, there is also a third area of organizing potential virtually untapped.

These are the traditionally unorganized fields, such as: the retail and wholesale trades; large turnover, seasonal part-time shops such as canneries, cotton goods shops, laundries, cleaning plants, novelty plants, home-work industries; the skilled and semi-skilled Negro journeymen, now barred from the unions in their trades; the office workers; the workers in many so-called "service" industries.

THESE comprise hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers in Illinois who especially need the protection of unions. The joint statement of the AFL and the CIO on the merger agreement named as "initial targets of organization" the white collar workers and the service trades.

A recent survey by the U. S. Department of Labor showed that in the Chicago area the following percentages of workers in various fields are covered by collective bargaining agreements: office workers, 10 to 19 percent; retail trade workers, 40 to 49 percent; wholesale trade, 60 to 69 percent. The retail trades particularly have been considered "hard to organize." Much energy and effort, with little results, have gone into attempts to organize State Street, Chicago, AFL, CIO and independent

ent unions have tried and tried again, without success. However, many leaders of these unions agree that an organizing drive with the sweep and momentum that a 15-million strong united labor movement could provide, would at last crack even the State Street department stores, strongholds of the open shop.

ONE of the few unions that have in recent years carried on major organizing activity in the

This is the last series of articles on the opportunities opened by the coming labor merger for organizing the unorganized in this area.

Chicago area, the AFL Teamsters, did manage to crack the anti-union Montgomery Ward. However there is still Sears, Roebuck and many other mail-order plants here still to be organized.

The impact of a vast organizing drive could hardly fail to destroy an institution which has too long played into the hands of the employers—the jimmecrowing of Negro tradesmen. Many thousands of railroad workers, mechanics, building trades workers in the Chicago area are still barred from the unions in their field or are segregated in jimmecrow locals.

Just as the CIO organizing drive of the '30's marked a great advance in the unity of Negro and white workers, so a new organizing drive could extend such unity, as well as opening new doors in plants and departments and skilled jobs for Negro workers, both men and women. Such a drive would of course strike at the heart of the special oppression of Negro workers by at least organizing the South.

A NEW organizing drive would necessarily focus much of its emphasis on the smaller shops. Here, low wages and poor working conditions are often the rule, with the employer able to "get away with murder." Some unions have plans on paper for the organization of such small shops, waiting only for the opportunity and the impetus of a general trend toward new organization.

One such plan was worked out by Local 1247 of the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths, in a booklet entitled "The Chicago Area—An Untapped Well of Organizing Activity." In this area, the forging division of this union is made up of 18 locals with a current membership of 2,400. A survey revealed, however, that are almost ten times that many unorganized workers here who are in the union's jurisdiction.

"In the great majority of cases, wages are far below that the pattern of the industry and working conditions are usually sub-standard," the local's survey of the small unorganized shops pointed out. "The employee in the small shop is called upon to assume work far beyond the requirements of this job classification."

"Unsafe working conditions and inadequate wash-up facilities are also part and parcel of the make-up of most small shops. These are just a few of the things that condition the small shop worker toward conversion to trade unionism."

Illinois has the potential of doubling its organized workers. This could increase by many times the effectiveness of organized labor in winning economic battles, in advancing its legislative programs and its political strength.



TIRED of the Trumbull Parks, and the bombing of homes? Be a first class citizen. Vote April 5. (From the Chicago Defender).

Show 3-Day Festival Of Polish Film

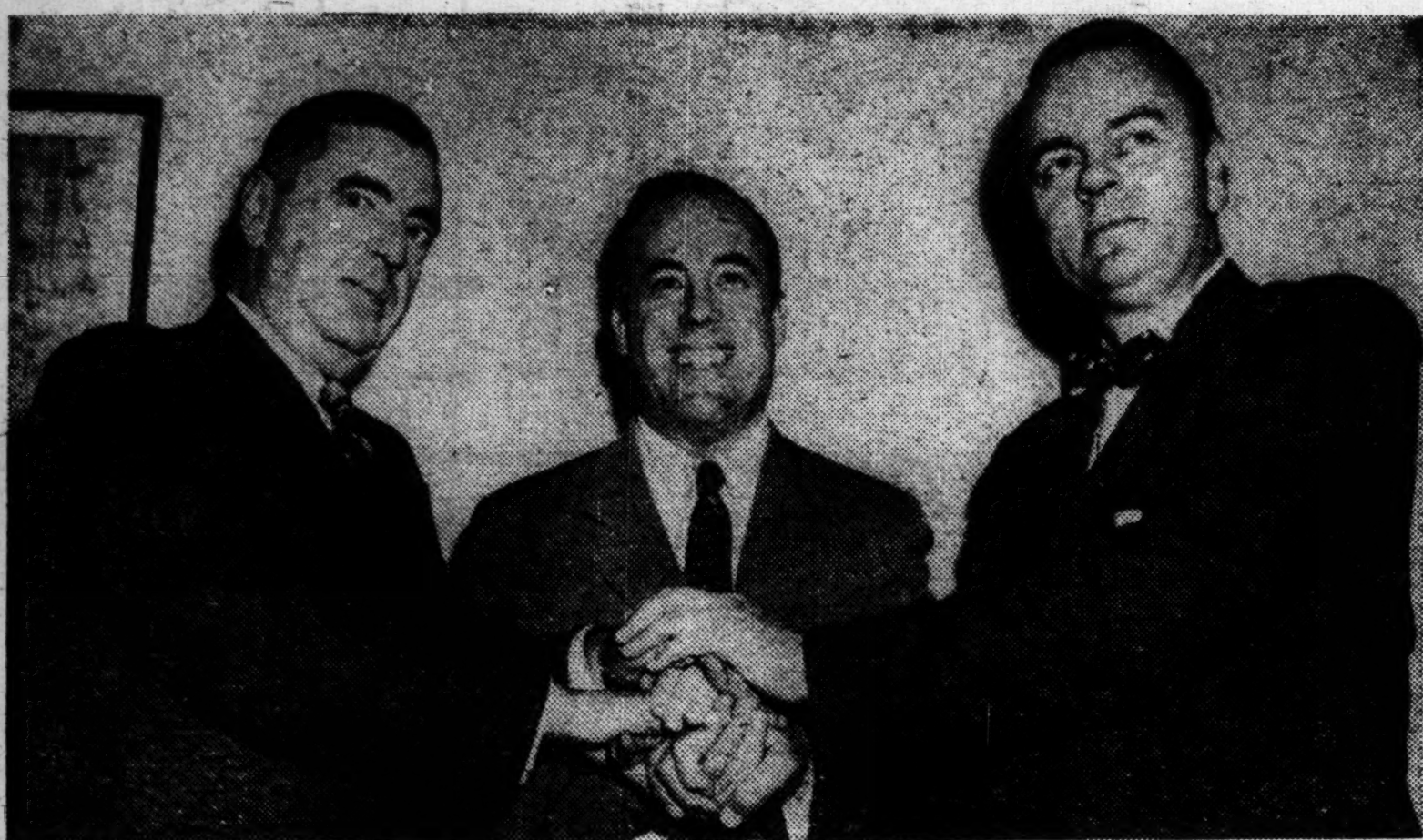
CHICAGO.—Two new color films, one early postwar classic and a number of shorts will be offered in a festival of Polish films at the Cinema Annex Theatre, 3210 W. Madison, March 31, April 1 and April 2.

"The Last Stop," famous semi-documentary on life in the Auschwitz death camp during the Nazi occupation, opens the festival on Thursday, March 31.

ILLINOIS
DuSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.
Editor: CARL HIRSCH.



IN THE FIRM grip of the Republican machine, mayoralty candidate Robert E. Merriam (center) poses with Edward F. Moore, Republican County Chairman and ex-Sheriff John E. Rabb.

'ANTI-MACHINE' SLOGAN PHONY

Old GOP Machine Uses Merriam 'New Look' to Return to Power

CHICAGO.

Will the Republican machine regain full power in Chicago, after 24 years of trying? That question underlies the powerful 1955 mayoralty bid of the GOP and the high-sounding slogans of its candidate, Robert E. Merriam for "good government," "fusion," "destruction of machine politics."

Since the corruption-ridden days of Big Bill Thompson, the ultra-reactionaries who run the Republican Party here have hungered for power. Because the Colonel McCormicks have been dominant in the party, they have always chosen a mayoralty candidate in their own image, such as Russell Root, George McKibben, Robert Hunter.

However, more wily politicians such as Gov. Stratton have prevailed on the party elders to use a new tactic in order to get around the anti-GOP sentiments of Chicago voters.

AS one political wag put it, "If you can't beat 'em, Merriam." That sums up the new look in the Chicago Republican machine. At bottom, it is still a machine, and the preferred instrument of big business in Chicago politics. It seeks to replace the Democratic machine, and to restore the days of the large-scale looting that made Chicago notorious back in the Thompson "Whoopee era" of the 20's.

Like the Democratic machine, the GOP organization has its top ruling clique, its City Central Committee, made-up of the

ward committeemen from the 50 wards.

Since the GOP's stronghold is currently in Springfield and downstate, it is the state-wide machine which also directs its policy in Chicago politics. Thus it was Gov. William G. Stratton who hand-picked Merriam as the GOP mayoralty candidate.

Along with Stratton, these are the top GOP organization leaders: Everett M. Dirksen, the McCarthyite Illinois Senator; Col. Robert R. McCormick, the reactionary publisher of the Chicago Tribune who has also given Merriam his full blessing; C. ("Curley") Wayland Brooks, ex-Senator and now GOP National Committeeman; Werner Schroeder, Republican elder statesman and longtime officer of the national GOP.

DID these men accept Merriam because he is a "liberal," an "independent," a New Deal fusion candidate of the LaGuardia-type? No one reading Col. McCormick's editorials or exam-

ining Sen. Dirksen's voting records could harbor such illusions.

The way Merriam is being "used" in a demagogic Republican bid for power is even more clearly indicated in the composition of the GOP machine's ward bosses. Merriam started out with the support of two ward committeemen and proceeded to win over the other 48 through deals, pledges and commitments. There is no other way.

Merriam avoids personal contact with some of the more unsavory and more reactionary ward committeemen. But he cannot, politically, do without the full cooperation of all of them.

HERE are a few typical examples of these Republican ward committeemen:

Peter J. Miller, 36th ward—Defeated last year for re-election to the State Senate, Miller (Continued on Page 15)



**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1955

NINE DAYS TO DEFEAT REACTION

ALL indications point to a close race in the April 5 city elections, with the danger of a victory for Republican reaction.

Confusing to many people is the Republicans' "liberal" front in the candidacy of Robert E. Merriam, and also the failure of the Democrats to put up a strong fight around the real issues.

But the weaknesses of the Democratic program and the Daley campaign should not blind the opponents of reaction to the overriding question in this election:

Big Business is using Merriam to take over the City Hall, to shatter the people's coalition of labor and its allies, to defeat the people on the local issues and to swing Chicago into the Republican column for 1956.

To hide the real face of Republican reaction, the main pitch of the Merriam campaign has been "good government." The Democrats have countered mainly by taking a weak defensive stand, trying to deny that graft and corruption flourish in Chicago.

Actually, the crime-politics link is bi-partisan. The replacement of the Democratic machine with a Republican machine will not result in "cleaning" up Chicago. To the contrary, it will put the city administration into the hands of the biggest looters of all—the preferred party of the big bankers, the real estate sharks, the

anti-labor industrialists, the utility profiteers.

The Democratic Party must be compelled to voice more forcefully the demands of its main supporters, the labor and Negro people's movement, the community organizations. Daley can expose Merriam's demagoguery by bringing together representatives of such groups in a Citizens Advisory Council to propose legislation and policy.

Such demands can strengthen the independent role of labor and its allies and generate more people's activities in the precincts in these decisive final days of the campaign.

The intervention of labor and the Negro people insisting that "Kennelly must go," led to the excellent community response in the primary election to prevent a reactionary victory.

Turning out a big vote for Daley is dependent on the pressure of the labor movement in compelling Daley to spell out the issues on housing, labor's rights, Trumbull Park, schools, FEPC, public utilities, the Broyles Bills, etc.

Getting out the vote also requires independent activity in the shops and communities, labor's own precinct apparatus. CIO has set an example in its PAC organizations in 27 wards.

In the nine days before election, there is a lot of lost time to be made up. The job of defeating reaction can still be done.

FE Locals Okay Merger

CHICAGO.—The eleven FE-UE locals in six International Harvester plants were voting this week for merger with the UAW-CIO, uniting the workers in the Harvester chain.

The big Tractor Works Local 101 set the pattern here last Sunday in voting unanimously in favor of the merger. There were more than 500 members of the local present at the meeting.

Announcing the local's action, president Peter Neputy declared that in approving the merger, there were still some questions yet to be decided. He pointed to some problems arising from the fact that the FE-UE contract with the Harvester Company expires on June 31, whereas the UAW-CIO contract runs until Aug. 23.

THE RATIFICATION by the locals begun after the FE-UE Harvester Conference Board gave its approval to the merger plan.

Its statement declared: "In keeping with the general atmosphere of labor unity, symbolized by recent AFL and CIO merger agreements, and in keeping with the policy of our national union, the Harvester Conference Board stands ready to unite the workers in the Harvester chain with full awareness that the rights, traditions, practices, and welfare of our members must be upheld within the framework of any unity that takes place."

"Uniting the workers in our chain is of special importance in the face of the coming contract negotiations and the necessity of conducting a militant struggle against the Harvester Company."

The UAW-CIO represents a majority of the workers in Harvester plants. The FE-UE locals comprise some 17,000 workers at Canton and Rock Falls, Ill., Louisville, Ky., and at the Tractor Works, McCormick Works and West Pullman Works, all in Chicago.

Broyles Fight Shifts to House

CHICAGO.—An urgent plea for speedy action to defeat the Broyles Bills in the Illinois House was sounded here this week by the American Civil Liberties Union in an action bulletin.

The ACLU urged letters and visits to state representatives and declared that such action "can really affect the outcome."

It was expected that a hearing

on the bills, SB 58 and 59, would be set by a House committee. The Senate added some amendments to SB 58 which provides for so-called loyalty oaths and SB 59 which provides for the mass imprisonment of members of progressive organizations.

The ACLU, in a statement by state executive director Kenneth Douty, declared that "neither bill was significantly changed" by the amendments.

200 Pay Last Tribute To David Poindexter

CHICAGO. — More than 200 people attended an impressive funeral of South Side leader David R. Poindexter, at the Metropolitan Community Church last Saturday.

Many of his co-workers spoke in tribute to the Negro leader, a railroad worker, who was active in many struggles since the early '30's when he was at the forefront of the unemployed movement on the South Side.

Among those who spoke were the Rev. Joseph King, Sven Anderson of UAW-CIO Local 453, Claude Lightfoot, who worked closely with Poindexter over a period of 25 years. Poindexter died at the age of 52 from cancer.

INDICATING that the House action would be decisive, Douty pointed out that there are 44 new members of the House whose position on such legislation is still unknown.

He referred to a statement by Gov. Stratton favoring the Broyles Bills as "a trial balloon." Said the ACLU: "The Governor's comment invites response and immediate response. The bills symbolize an hysterical approach to a grave problem." The ACLU had an appointment this week for a delegation to meet with Gov. Stratton on the bills.

In Chicago, the big local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went on record with "unqualified opposition" to the Broyles Bills. The state NAACP has taken a similar stand.

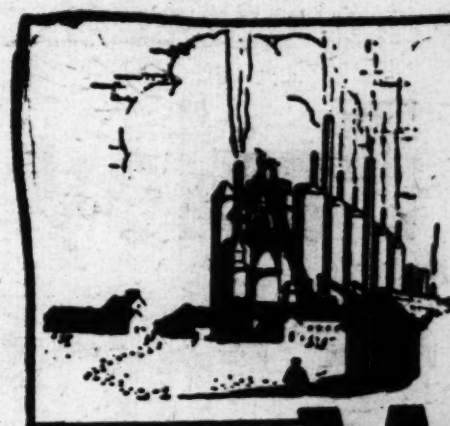
AMONG the many additional organizations to take a stand against the bills was the City Club of Chicago. Max L. Lowenberg, club president, stated that the bills are "a departure from the constitutional methods of dealing with individuals."

At the University of Chicago, the All-Campus Civil Liberties Committee sent a delegation of seven to Springfield to oppose the Broyles Bills. The seven chosen were all leaders of the largest campus organizations.

At Roosevelt University, activity was being planned by the Committee to Oppose the Broyles Bills which has held a mass protest meeting. It was decided to send its president, Margaret Ellingham to testify against the bills at the House hearing.

Eyes of Labor Are

On UAW Convention



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 3 Vol. XX, No. 13
(16 Pages)

MARCH 27, 1955
Price 10 Cents



In Place of Flowers

[We reach 82 percent of our Worker subscription goals, 70 percent of our Daily Worker goals, as most areas go all-out to complete the campaign successfully by April 3.—See Page 13.]

IT IS TOO EARLY at this writing for any sizeable response to our plea last week opening the annual \$100,000 fund campaign. Our first contribution, from a Chelsea, Manhattan, friend of The Worker, contains overtones of tragedy. It is for \$20, sent to her by some friends, following the death of her husband.

"Instead of flowers—so soon gone," her friends wrote, "we'd like you to give this where it will do some lasting good—in memory of one who was our teacher and friend, whom we loved for what he taught us and

the friendship he gave us and you—whom we are proud to know and love and call friend."

There was a second response, \$26 and this note: "Please find enclosed check which fulfills the second half of a pledge of \$1 a week for 1954. I pledge another \$5 a week for 1955."

These, we said, were responses since the plea was published. But even before that, Indiana friends of The Worker sent \$400 to mark the release from jail of editor Joan Gates, imprisoned under the vicious thought-control Smith Act. The Indianans know our needs and anticipated the fund campaign.

But now it is on, full blast. We need your response quickly, in the worst way.

ATTENTION Workers readers: On April 1, the Daily Worker subscription rate, which was set at \$8 for the circulation campaign, goes up to the regular \$12. Combination rates go up from \$10.50 to \$13. You still have a few days to take advantage of the special price in order to add the Daily Worker to your Worker sub. If you are a D.W. subscriber now, and if your sub has not expired, you can still renew at the old rate, and it will be automatically extended for a full year.



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

By ADAM LAPIN

In observing the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt The Worker will publish April 3 the first installment of a biography of the New Deal and FDR's role in it. The author, Adam Lapin,

managing editor of the Daily People's World, was our Washington correspondent from 1934 to 1944 and witnessed many of the events he describes and interprets. Subsequent installments will appear daily in the Daily Worker.

By ROB F. HALL

ON JUNE 20, 1947, the House voted 331 to 83 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Among the ballots which thus saddled the slave labor law on the backs of American workers were the votes of 106 members of Truman's own Democratic Party.

These 106 Congressmen represented districts in which farmers were a predominant part of the population.

They included men like Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla) now Democratic whip. Had these farm bloc Congressmen voted with the Northern Democrats from urban districts, the National Association of Manufacturers, which was pushing Taft-Hartley, could not have secured the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Labor and the nation would have been spared Taft-Hartley.

THIS SOMEWHAT ancient history is recalled today because there are signs that unity between the farm bloc and the pro-labor bloc, which was sought unsuccessfully then, may be coming into being.

Last week in Washington, Chairman Cooley, author of HR 12, the bill which would give farmers fixed, high support prices for their major crops, called attention to the fact that for the first time a farm bill the backing of organized labor. He predicted that despite the opposition of President Eisenhower and the GOP, it will pass the House when it reaches the floor sometime after the Easter recess ends April 13.

"For the first time in the twenty years I have been in Congress we have clear-cut labor support," said Cooley.

The House Agriculture Committee, which is composed of farm bloc Congressmen and which wants this bill passed, is making a great deal of the fact that CIO president Walter Reuther testified in support of the bill and that AFL president George Meany has endorsed it. The committee prepared a special ten-page pamphlet containing these statements together with additional endorsements by leaders of the Communications Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers Union.

Highlighted is Reuther's assertion that "the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the

(Continued on Page 2)

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

The Bigger Jungle

By JOSEPH NORTH

I AM AN ALUMNUS of the Graham Street gang as well as of our public schools. For these reasons, plus others equally valid, I have a preoccupation with what

is termed juvenile delinquency. I went to see "Blackboard Jungle," an MGM creation, and once again my ire rises as I think about Hollywood's sins. When will the folk of the nation whittle down its megalomaniac obsession with violence?

I came away from Loew's State feeling as though my jugular vein had fortuitously escaped the sharp edge of a gleaming eight-inch knife, and that is not a figure of speech.

This picture purports to pose the very real problem of delinquency. I feel it will only muddy the nation's thought on the question, even though it has many telling touches. But when it deals with them it stutters and moves on, fast. Overwhelming all is a chilling violence and I came away from the movie angry that those who build a society that corrupts the youth have the gall to blame them for their corruption. And this film has it that all kids (certainly in trade schools) are juvenile Capones.

GLENN FORD is the idealistic teacher who comes to a trade school somewhere in New York slums. His first day's experiences are catastrophic. The youngsters in the assembly hall are about as orderly as Jesse James' gang spending its loot at the Last Chance saloon. They behave as though all were weaned on marijuana. The school day ends logically enough with an attempted rape in the library. As one of the astonished young teachers said: "Last time I felt this way was when I hit the beach at Salerno."

So the picture gallops on for two hours and seven minutes,

and even includes superior forms of sadism like poison-pen letters to the teacher's wife. Its best sequence perhaps is the story of the Negro student, splendidly played by Sidney Poitier, who throws his support to the teacher who has been wooing his loyalty, his understanding. Poitier, a natural leader, swings the class behind him and behind the teacher and all is well that ends well—save for the two delinquents who are dragged to the reformatory. It is an index to some of the film's evils that one has an Italian name and one an Irish name, as though these two national groups have an option on violence.

I cannot in this space formally review the film; it must suffice to say that it is certainly skillful and contains some splendid acting. Whatever else is wrong with Hollywood it is not the lack of know-how. Its philosophy is its disease.

AT BOTTOM what ails the film is the portrayal of the school and its inhabitants as an island unto itself. We do not see its relation, and that of its inhabitants, to society as a whole, this money-ruled society of which the schools are a part. The film shows us a few lonely teachers stranded on this island left to deal with the young savages who inhabit it. The burden is put on the teaching profession which should produce more pedagogues like Glenn Ford.

But what is wrong with the film is the fact that life already has produced many Glenn Fords. And in life, the real delinquents, the School Boards, the men of property, are busily lashing the Fords out of the classroom.

In life these authorities are glorifying the stoolpigeon, demanding that they play the role of Judas—a fine model for our

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

—See Page 4

Mine-Mill Parley Votes To Negotiate for Merger

SPOKANE, Wash. — THE 50th CONVENTION of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned last week after nominating John Clark for re-election as president. Clark will be unopposed in the secret referendum election in May. The new executive

board to be elected May will take office on July 1 for a two-year term. Orville Larson of Miami, Ariz., was nominated for reelection as western vice president, also without opposition.

Nominated for eastern vice-president were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., and Michael Gazy of Ansonia, Conn. Howard is the incumbent.

Albert Pezzati of New York, incumbent secretary-treasurer, will be opposed in the referendum by Cartulo Sanchez of Douglas, Ariz.

The delegates voted unanimously to authorize International officers of Mine-Mill to "pursue negotiations" for the purpose of affiliating with the mainstream of organized labor on a basis that will "protect the integrity and identity of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

The resolution expressed confidence that "we can defeat the attempts that will be made to smother or swallow up Mine-Mill, to purge its leadership, or to chop it up in pieces either before or after any affiliation is arranged."

THE DELEGATES approved a resolution on peace calling for "agreement on controlled disarmament and outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

The resolution urged "a loosening of the tight barriers which now stand in the way of trade between the U. S. and many important areas of the world." Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, it



JOHN CLARK

said, "is now advocating increased trade with Communist countries, saying that such trade in carefully screened non-strategic goods might help to wipe out 'fears and antagonism' against the U. S. in those countries."

Commenting that "there is more and more hope for peaceful give-and-take bargaining for peace," the convention reiterated the proposal made by Mine-Mill for several years now for "immediate negotiations among five major powers—including China—leading to settlement of all major differences."

A WAGE INCREASE of 20 cents an hour and major improve-

ments in health and welfare and pension plans topped the list of five national demands for 1955 bargaining approved by the convention.

Other demands adopted on recommendation of the union's newly elected National Wage Policy Committee were:

- Lost time pay of \$60 a week to be paid during any period of unemployment due to illness, accident on or off the job, layoff or any other involuntary unemployment. Whether lost pay is partially compensated by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, "the employer shall make up the balance up to the \$60 level."

- Improved holidays and vacations "up to the highest existing level of benefits."

- Fair Employment Practices clauses to be included in all contracts, guaranteeing "against discrimination in hiring, promotion, upgrading, apprenticeship, job training, layoff, discharge or management of any company facility because of race, color, creed, sex or age."

EARLIER, the convention had adopted unanimously a resolution on "Defend Your Union" describing "the legal persecution" of Mine-Mill organizer M. E. Travis and Clinton Jencks "as much a part of the conspiracy to break this union as was the murder trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood in the early days of the Western Federation of Miners."

DURING DISCUSSION of the resolution, delegates from every district of the union rose to pledge support for the campaign to vindicate Travis and Jencks. Pledges totaling \$4,000 were made, and many delegates promised that sizeable monthly contributions would be forthcoming from their locals.

It was disclosed that Travis has been assigned as a regional director for the union on the west coast, and that he will be stationed in San Francisco.

The convention also voted in favor of a series of proposals to give the 30,000-member Canadian membership full autonomy within the international union.

Farm-Labor Bloc Lining Up vs. GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

LAST YEAR when the farm bloc attempted to defeat Eisenhower's "flexible" farm support bill in favor of something like the present one, which provides from 82½ to 90 percent of parity, they failed. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., tried to organize the pro-labor members of the House to back the farmers but did not secure enough votes to stem the tide.

The setbacks which the pro-labor bloc has suffered in its efforts to enact social welfare legislation and the defeats which it foresees during the coming months unless it finds new allies, has encouraged the pro-labor bloc and its supporters in organized labor, to take the initiative in new approaches to the farm bloc. That these approaches are bearing fruit is suggested in Rep. Cooley's confident announcement.

This has led the Associated Press, in commenting on this development, to observe that the prospect has been raised of a "farmer-labor coalition" which can "change materially the legislative complexion of the House at this session of Congress."

THE RESULTS are expected to become evident when the pro-labor bloc's proposals to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour come before the House. They might even show themselves in the imminent House vote on the \$20 tax cut bill which now returns to the House after the Senate-House conferees conclude their efforts at reconciling the conflicting ver-

sions of the revenue bill.

For certainly the corollary of labor support for farm bills is farm support for labor bills. This can be facilitated by systematic activity by the trade unions in establishing close contact with farm organizations in their communities and organizing joint political action for their joint demands.

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public... for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show. The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

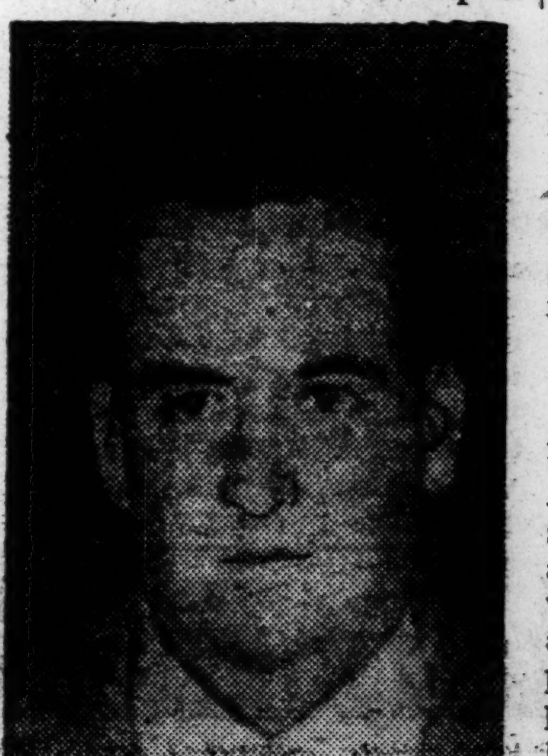
Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. Not a paper rattled, no one coughed as the courtroom strained to catch

the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

The sordid details were repeat-



JELKE

ed monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big shot political figures.

(Continued on Page 1)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Senators Get Grim Jobs Picture
- Hail Fight on State Scab Laws

AROUSING LABOR movement has held line against right-to-work laws in many state legislatures, according to AFL News-Reporter. Though fight is far from over, paper said, a survey has revealed that scab laws have been blocked where labor is strongest. With 46 state legislatures meeting this year, however, labor still faces great danger. Paper took heart from labor mobilization which killed such laws in Massachusetts and Idaho.

GRIM picture of unemployment in coal mining, railroad and motorcycle industries was painted in testimony before Senate labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W.Va.) W. Va. Gov. Marland urged steps to stop "strangulation of the coal mining industry" of his state. Of a population of two million, state has 63,000 unemployed.

"SELLOUT" charge was tossed at Harry Lundeberg, president of AFL Sailors Union of Pacific, for his proposals to cut wages and crews on U.S. merchant ships. Charge was made by head of the maritime unions, including Joseph Curran, president of CIO National Maritime Union. Later Lundeberg walked out of Washington conference of AFL and CIO Maritime Unions, declaring that unity steps in this field are "ended."

OPERATIONS were suspended on Louisville and Nashville

Railroad as non-operating unions' strike remained effective. Action was taken after Kentucky court lifted temporary injunction barring operating crafts from respecting picket lines.

FBI was called into Southern Bell telephone strike by company on charges of sabotage. CIO Communication Workers has blasted charge as phony. Walkout of 50,000 workers in nine southern states began March 16.

MEDIATION efforts were continuing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle strike despite announcement by publisher that it was shutting down paper. Mass meeting of strikers voted confidence in efforts of CIO American Newspaper Guild.

MERCER with UAW-CIO was recommended to locals by leaders of Farm Equipment division of independent United Electrical Workers.

DRIVE for \$1.25 national minimum wage was launched by meeting of 500 shop stewards in New York City. Campaign will work in concert with AFL in area.

MERCED UNION, CIO Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers won its first victory only six hours after it was born. Workers at General Petroleum refinery, Ferndale, Wash., voted for union 113 to 96 over AFL Operating Engineers.

Meany to Address Auto Meet

DETROIT.

George Meany, president of the AFL, will be one of the guest speakers at the UAW-CIO's 15th Constitutional Convention in Cleveland the week of March 27, 1955, the UAW-CIO announced today. Meany will speak on the third day of the Convention, Tuesday, March 29.

U.S. Senator Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, will speak Monday, March 28. Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the speakers on Thursday, March 31.



And Jelke Sat in Wide-eyed Innocence

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public... for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show. The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

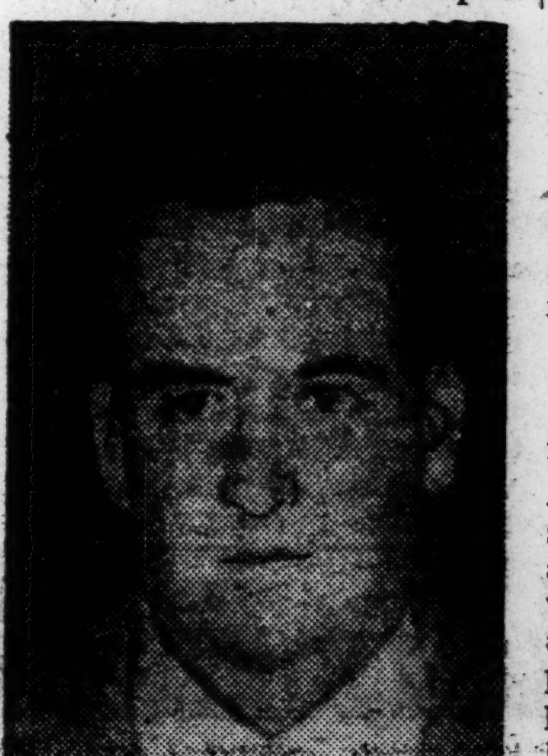
Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. Not a paper rattled, no one coughed as the courtroom strained to catch

the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

The sordid details were repeat-



JELKE

ed monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big shot political figures.

(Continued on Page 1)

NAT

Ganley

VOICES

Let's imagine that you asked people of various views in the auto industry what they think of purging Communist auto workers from membership in the UAW-CIO. If they were frank in their answers you'd get something like the following:

1—The Auto Employer

Our company friends operating in the union are solidly behind constitutional amendment to bar Communist auto workers from UAW membership and that all persons using the Fifth Amendment in "investigations" shall be deemed to be Communists.

The "Red Scare" is management's most efficient weapon against the economic and political demands of the "kennel dogs" who work for us. The "Red Scare" is good for our profits and is therefore good for America. It halts the New Dealers now, and in the long run prevents America from going to the "dogs"—kennel, that is!

Our company's friends pressure the UAW top officers to back this Communist purge amendment. If they support it, we'll say they're not real sincere anti-Communists unless they also give up their "socialist" annual wage demand and stop using union funds to oust our political stooges like Ferguson and Clardy. If they refuse to support the purge amendment we'll say it proves they're a bunch of "revolutionaries" and "socialists." I agree with McCarthy that this "red scare" is a humdinger. Its kick is effective regardless of whether you're bending over, coming or going.

2—A Liberal UAW Top Officer

On this issue I'm in the center against both Wall Street and the Kremlin. I can't support the Fifth

Amendment part of the proposal because sometimes even I might have to use the Fifth Amendment to save myself from the "distasteful role" of being "an informer on old friends." We now bar the Communists from holding UAW office. It's bad to have Communists use the official union machinery for their propaganda. However, it's good for us liberals to use the official union machinery for our propaganda. I think its debatable whether we should purge Communists from union membership. It's not us but the employers who hire them in the shops. Our union constitution now calls for taking them into the union regardless of their political affiliations and beliefs. We agree generally that purging Communists is good. On the other hand if the company's friends then turned around and purged us, that's bad. That's why we're against McCarthyism, although we agree with McCarthy's anti-Communist aims. Then again, maybe the witchhunt has gone too far and we have to retrace our steps back to the "center" between Wall Street and the Kremlin.

3—A UAW Centrist, Who's Not in the Administration Caucus

I agree that the witchhunting has gone too far. If the liberal UAW top officer comes out against the Communist purge amendment I'll support him. I won't put myself out on a limb by initiating this fight. However, I stand for speedy procedures to reinstate to full membership the five brothers of Ford Local 600 whom the International has prevented from holding UAW office. They were exonerated by local union trial procedure. If we oust these local broth-

ers from union posts by dictation then we are pretty poor in our logic and reasoning power against them.

4—A UAW Left Winger

Many years ago president Reuther said that red-baiting is the "bosses' game." Homer Martin, our first UAW president, red-baited Brother Reuther and others because Martin was Ford's paid agent. Red-baiting is still the "bosses' game" even when so-called liberals use it. I'm opposed to barring auto workers from the UAW because of political affiliations and beliefs be they Communist or not. Furthermore, democracy means that the auto workers should have the right to elect any officer of their choice. If they want to elect Communists they should have that right. It was Hitler's trick to suppress these rights for Communists first. He then suppressed these rights for all unionists and other liberals.

McCarthy's aim is fascism. He only uses anti-Communism as his method for putting over fascism. I don't believe the lies he tells about the Communists, that they are foreign agents and menace our country. The Communists I know in the UAW are loyal to America and hard-working pioneer builders of our union. I'd rather be called "Communist" by a company stooge than be called a "Company stooge" by a Communist. I refuse to be in the center on this issue. I want to keep both my feet in the camp of consistent democracy. Communism has been injected into our ranks as a false issue. The real issue is to unite our entire UAW to win jobs, peace, equal rights and democracy.

While the auto employer's view is pro-McCarthy, the other views are basically anti-McCarthy. A unifying thread running through the anti-McCarthy position is that the witchhunt has gone too far and that no new so-called anti-subversive amendments are needed in the UAW Constitution.

Michigan Politics

LANSING. — A right to scab bill, long expected is now in the Senate labor committee, popped in there by Senator Feenstra and Geerlings, Republicans.

JOHN FEIKENS, Ford company stooge who is the state chairman of the Republican Party is up here yakking about introducing a "political freedom law." Only last week the CIO, the AFL, MESA, a citizens Committee and a dozen other organizations spoke in an open hearing against a Republican Party bill also introduced by Senator Geerling, which would increase the number of signatures a minority party would need to get on the ballot from one percent to seven and a half percent, or from 14,000 to 105,000 signatures in 10 counties. Feikens' "political freedom law" is of course aimed at curbing political action by the workers and farmers to drive GM-Ford out of city, state and national government.

Following John Feikens' visit to the Capitol here Republican Senators like well-trained whippet dogs were known to be readying a bill to make it illegal for union dues to be used to finance political campaigns.

THE MICHIGAN STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION is on record as favoring FEPC and the passage of a minimum wage law

by the present session of the State Legislature. There sessions were held recently in Battle Creek.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR, Donald E. Smith (Owosso) has attacked the right to scab bill of Feenstra and Geerlings. His words are historic here in Lansing.

"We have to acknowledge that trade unionism has developed a considerable responsibility and social conscience. I can't believe the Republican Party is setting the clock back 20 years, to sit down strikes, strikebreaking and violence on the picket line," said Senator Smith.

CANDIDATES for Governor on the GOP ticket are a dime a dozen. Latest is Dr. John Hannah, president of Michigan State college, pal of former Congressman Kit Clardy of House Un-American ill-fame. Others who would like to go, are Mayor Cobo of Detroit, Congressman Gerald Ford, Grand Rapids and Senator McCarthy's pal Congressman Bentley.

Significant about Dr. Hannah, he once fired a student for circulating a petition seeking a FEPC law. Recently a session of his college student government killed proposed legislation to nullify a student anti-discrimination law. Hannah was assistant secretary of Defense in charge of man-power and is pushing for UMT.

Jobs for Youth Not UMT

DETROIT. — Delegates to the 15th Convention of the UAW-CIO can strike important blows for Peace and Democracy, solidify the Union's ranks in the coming contract negotiations, and win millions of supporters to the Union's cause among young Americans by helping to defeat the latest attempt to legislate Universal Military Training and by leading the way for a positive program of jobs, job training, and job protection for the nation's youth, including the 1.5 to 2 million unemployed young workers.

THE RECENT layoff of 400 probationary workers at the Dodge Main plant, many of them two or three days short of acquiring seniority, and the loss of seniority by several hundreds of Ternstedt-GM workers after being laid off for from three to six months are only two of countless examples that highlight Union demands for plugging up dangerous holes in the seniority system. Generally, the Union demands, voiced at the UAW's Ford and GM conferences and in resolutions in other local unions, include reducing the probationary period to 30 days and providing for full grievance procedure protection for probationaries who are laid off or discharged, and changing contract clauses which cut off workers' seniority during layoffs. These demands, as well as the demand for preferential hiring will provide much needed protection for younger workers.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

SPEAKERS—Speakers at the UAW convention will be George Meany, AFL president; U. S. Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of NAACP and Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers. Maybe you don't know it but Mexico has become an important spot where companies are running away to from the U. S. in order to cut costs.

A Mexican auto worker averages \$1.50 a day, while the same companies have to pay in the States, \$2.16 an hour, according to a recent CIO publication. Thus the U. S. auto worker averages 11½ times as much as his Mexican brother. The cost of living in Mexico is only slightly less than in U. S. General Motors has invested in South America and Mexico \$51,329,759 (Moody's Industrial manual, 1954).

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL—This big business house organ says of the UAW convention: "the convention where the main point of contention among delegates will be the proposal to raise union dues from \$2.50 to \$7.50 monthly."

Now that's what the WSJ would like the 3,100 delegates to do, just spend six days on that and forget the 1955 demands, PAC, Negro rights, peace, Joe McCarthy, civil rights, the 1955-56 elections and all the things an organization of 1,500,000 has to discuss.

SMOG—Republican hacks are blowing up great clouds of smog on the what PAC spends in elections. No reply was forthcoming from the recently revealed Ford Motor-choice for Republican chairman, John Feikens, to a charge that the Flint GOP organization which raised \$40,000 at one meeting, should tell where it got that dough. If Feikens wants to start birdogging, let him ask dealers along "Used Car Row," Livernois Ave., Detroit or some of the other dealers, are they kicking into the Republican spring campaign?

SIGN OF THE TIMES—The National Fibers Corp. plant in Los Angeles had been leased by Chrysler and used until recently as a repair shop for new Chryslers and DeSotos. Lately repair work began tapering off as "bugs" were worked out of the new models. All repair machinery was moved out of the National Fibers annex and the plant space was used to store undelivered Dodges. Meanwhile in Detroit, its reported that on March 18 the two millionth car rolled off the line. Dodge laid off over 400 workers some weeks ago and probationaries are being laid off in some other additional places.

"HUMAN ENGINEERING"—Edward L. Cushman, director of industrial relations for the American Motors complained recently that only 489 Hudson workers showed up for a physical exam to go to Kenosha, Wis. Some 3,000 workers or slightly less didn't apply. The story is that workers just can't pick up, leave homes, families and go to a strange community and uncertain future having lost all seniority with the company. The latest runaway, Federal Mogul, will idle 460. Here the workers have some severance pay coming. If such was the case in all union contracts it might somewhat check the runaway shop deal.

WAGECUT—Watch for Packard to ask Local 190 to accept a wage cut, because the Stubbaker-Packard combine claims to have "lost" some \$26 million in 1954, tho they did \$222,305,553 in business in that time. John Nance the new boss said that operating "losses" were the result of low production schedules and high unit production costs. Every auto worker knows what that line of talk precedes—either you give them more production (speed up) or take wage cut.

NEWS ITEM—Commander in chief flies to Georgia in army bomber. Shoots two quails. Never has so much been expended to accomplish so little.

SCORE CARD—Of 38 dinners given by the President to find out what the country is thinking, 294 in attendance have been businessmen and eight were union officials (what were they doing there?)

NEW LOOK—Detroiters will gasp when they get to know that police commissioner Piggins is being groomed to run for Mayor, looks like the Board of Commerce choice to replace Mayor Cobo who is interested in his million dollar real estate holdings in Tucson, Ariz. and the governorship of Michigan.

RELIEF—CIO-UAW officials will be interested to note that Mayor Cobo favors welfare appropriation for the coming fiscal year to be \$5,600,000 the same as last. Dan Ryan, welfare director has asked \$9,100,000 which he considered was a conservative budget for unemployed needs.

LETTERS—Ben Davis, Negro Communist leader, former City Councilman of New York, now finishing a five year Smith Act frameup jail sentence can be sent letters at the Allegheny County Jail, Ross St. Pittsburgh.

Buick Local Heads to Fight Speedup of Members by GM

FLINT. — UAW Buick Local 599 President C. Rock called last week for full protection for the union's members penalized unless speedup is curbed in Factories 12, 18 and 36.

The Local will even go to the extent "of holding special meetings, and taking the necessary strike vote to authorize the Local Union to ask for strike authorization from the International Union," said Rock.

Meanwhile, in a reply to attacks from Rock's "Rank and File" administration group, M. Otis (Jim) Bishop wrote in the March 17 Flint Weekly Review: "As Chairman of the Solidarity Group, I can assure you Brother Rock, that when you or anyone propose a good trade union proposal we will be at your side fighting for that proposal." The Solidarity Group recently defeated the Rock group in elections for UAW convention delegates.

It's Here Now, Exclusively

at the

BERENSON BOOKSTORE

2419 Grand River • Room 7

WO 4-9015

FALSE WITNESS

The most sensational book of a decade

Get your order in today to be sure of your copy

Popular Edition \$1.25 • Cloth \$2.50

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Michigan Edition THE WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 16, Mich. Phone: WO 4-9015.

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

Michigan edition The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1955

UAW 1955 DEMANDS

1. Guaranteed Employment Plan (Annual Wage).
2. 40 hours call in pay.
3. 10 to 12 cents an hour general wage increase.
4. Improved fringe benefits, pensions, health insurance, overtime rates, holiday and vacation pay, shift premium pay.
5. Maximum two year contract.
6. Model Fair Practice Clause.
7. Preferential hiring of laid off union members.
8. Contract guarantees to end speedup, "company security" clauses and bottleneck grievance procedures.
9. Improved Local contracts.

Break GM - Ford Grip on Govt. Ap. 4

DETROIT.—General Motors and Ford who act through the Republican Party are the forces whom the voters have to get out of government, the schools and the courts, said August Scholle, state CIO president, in a statement on why a huge vote must be turned out April 4.

Scholle said that the recent exposure of Ford and GM domination of the recent state Republican convention at Cass Tech, Detroit, opened the eyes of thousands of Michiganders as to who runs the Republican Party. John Feikens was the Ford choice and he won, beating out James Iverson, whose campaign manager was Arthur Summerfield, Jr., son of Arthur Summerfield, U. S. Postmaster General and the "world's biggest Chevrolet dealer."

Scholle then said that the phony charges of Feikens that the CIO was "giving millions" to defeat the GOP was a straw man set up by Feikens to keep the people from seeing the Ford and General Motors grip on government.

A special concentration by the labor led coalition of AFL, CIO, Negro organizations, community groups and poor farmers was being made for a grass roots campaign aimed at getting out a record vote.

The Wayne County CIO has set a goal of 500,000 votes in Wayne County to elect Circuit Judges Wade McCree, Theodore Bohn. They want a huge turnout to break the lily-white character of the Detroit of Education by electing Dr. Remus Robinson. Running with Dr. Robinson, Negro physician, are Leonard Kasle and Louise C. Grace. They are supporting Jacob Sumeracki for county auditor.

Statewide the ticket is Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lynn M. Bartlett; University of Michigan Board of Regents—Paul L. Adams and Eugene B. Power; State Board of Agriculture, William E. Baker and Dr. Conner Smith; State Board of Education—John M. Veale; State Supreme Court (on the separate

In Memoriam

The staff of the Michigan Worker has learned of the death of one of its oldest and most devoted readers, Bert Andrews, of South Haven, Michigan. In the death of Bert, our paper has lost a real builder and the Western Michigan workers and farmers have lost a tireless aide and adviser. Almost since the day our paper was born, back in 1924, Bert was a reader and circulator. We mourn his passing.

non-partisan ballot) Eugene V. Black and Stephen J. Roth.

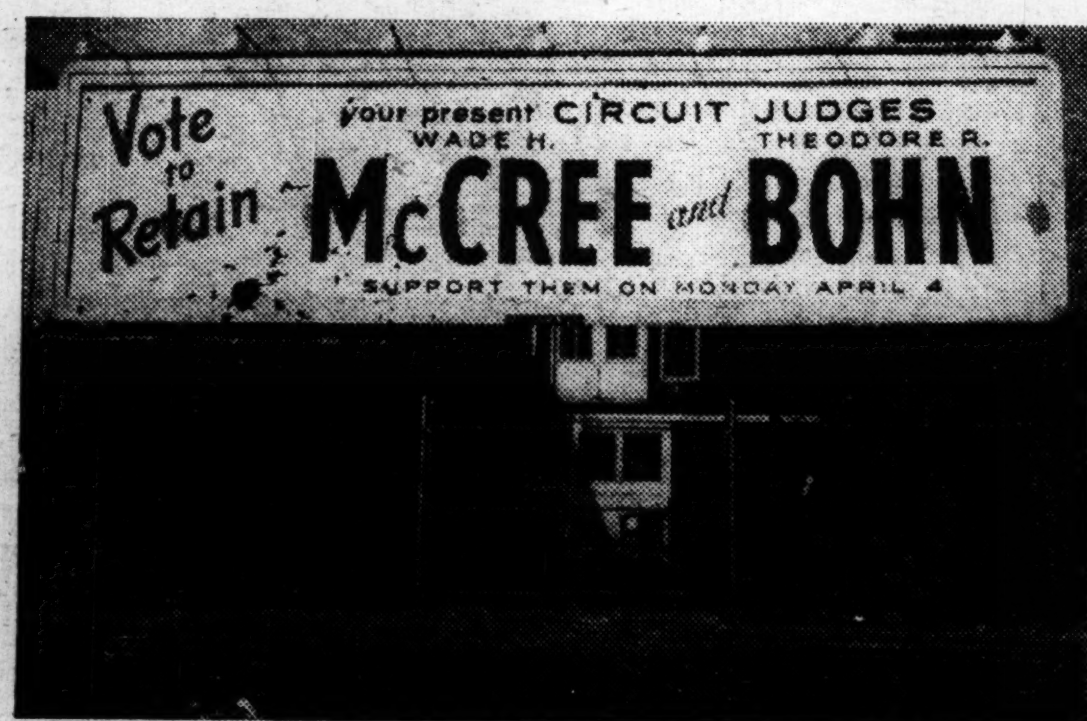
Pass FEPC 30 Orgs. Ask

LANSING. — The 59 Republicans and 51 Democrats in the House of Representatives and the 10 Democrats and 23 Republicans in the Senate have been asked in a letter by the Michigan Coordinating Council for FEPC that a FEPC measure be passed this session.

The Council, which includes all major religious faiths, fraternal, Negro and labor groups pointed out that both parties at their recent state conventions backed passage of FEPC.

Meanwhile in Flint, a FEPC ordinance became law, thus making Flint the fifth city in Michigan to have FEPC. The others are Pontiac, River Rouge, Hamtramck, Ecorse. FEPC ordinances are reported being readied to be introduced in Jackson and Grand Rapids.

Detroit stands alone and is now surrounded by sister cities that have FEPC. Most newsmen who cover City Hall speculate that five of the nine council members would back a FEPC ordinance. The five are generally considered to be, Ed Conner, Jim Lincoln, Eugene Van Antwerp, Mary Beck and Louis Miriani.



The above is a picture of a huge billboard, a number of which are around Detroit. This team marks a new high in Negro-white unity.

Auspices:
LABOR
PRESS
COMM.

GM - Ford Can Meet UAW's '55 Demands

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—As the auto workers throughout the nation scanned the headlines they were surprised when Harlow Curtice, president of General Motors told a Senate Committee that GM wasn't a monopoly. The people in Flint must have given forth with a big belly laugh.

MONOPOLY: Not much, they don't monopolize the auto industry. Profits according to the March 18 issue of the Wall Street Journal were \$910,019,000 (not counting Ford) for the auto industry in 1954. Of that, GM had \$806,000,000 of the \$910,019,000. During the last five years GM cleaned up in profits slightly over \$3,000,000,000, a fantastic figure that no other auto company could match.

In 1954 according to the "Automotive News," March 14, GM had 48.63 percent of the sales.

Curtice's coverup before the Senate Banking Committee and its chairman Senator Fulbright of the monopoly character of the outfit he heads was torn aside when he was forced to admit that 2,700 makes of cars have been taken off the market in the industry's history.

What Curtice kept from the Senate Committee was that the 2,500 companies that sprang up in the industry in the past 56 years are no more.

WHAT'S LEFT: Now what's left is GM, Ford, Chrysler, Studebaker-Packard, American Motors, Kaiser-Willys. Now within a few years it looks like it will be GM

and Ford. More than half—50.01 percent of all new cars registered in 1954 were Ford and Chevrolet. The year before 1953, the two front runners accounted for 42.84 percent.

The Big Two, GM and Ford secured 81.53 percent of the market in 1954, compared with 70.22 percent in 1953 and 64.52 percent in 1952. Ford's profits are estimated to have been at least \$200,000,000 in 1954.

The statements by Curtice and the profit reports recently indicate that the modest proposals of the union can be met in 1955 and that these two great companies now going into negotiations with the UAW are in a position to meet the demands.

Gov't Seizes Ford Credit Union

DEARBORN. — The 15th Constitutional Convention of the UAW-CIO that opens in Cleveland, March, 27 will in some form no doubt take note of the arbitrary seizure by a government agency of the Ford workers Credit Union.

A swarm of government agents descended on the Credit Union officials at Eagle and Wyoming, Friday, March 11, ordered the staff out, changed the locks on the safes and then had U. S. Marshals take all the books and records to the FBI offices.

This was followed up by the arrest of treasurer, Robert Vezzosi, charging him with "making false statements" and slapping a \$50,000 personal bond on him.

Then when the Credit Union went to court the day following Vezzosi's arrest, seeking return of its effects, Federal Judge Frank Picard decided that the 20,000 stockholders would have to be called by Harold J. Wiley, examiner for the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to a meeting in Northern High School and under his watchful eye a new Board of Directors would be elected. Also

that the treasurer and staff could not be re-elected or involved in future affairs of the Credit Union.

This arbitrary seizure and dictation of the affairs of the Ford Rouge Employees Credit Union caused big discussions in the ranks of labor.

Some saw it having a direct bearing on the soon to open struggle with the Ford Motor Company on the 1955 demands, being a pretty obvious effort to cripple the Credit Union. Others read carefully the flood of phony assertions souped up and scattered in "exclusive interviews" by the labor hating Detroit newspaper, seeing in that an effort to destroy the Credit Union idea by confusion, doubt and lack of confidence in a workers run type of mutual aid society.

The reverberations of this must have reached back into the halls of the Federal Building because the "ja" election of new boards of directors has been postponed until a Federal probe has been completed. The Credit Union reopened its doors with the depositors allowed only to withdraw up to 10 percent of their money. This

was ordered, Friday March, 18 by Judge Picard.

But Wiley and his 14 examiners (whom the Credit Union has to pay \$56 a day per individual) will stay in complete control and for an indefinite period.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions since President Eisenhower took office has been hostile to credit unions, when it was supposed to encourage them. A recent issue of the Wall Street Journal said, "Credit Unions grow, to banks annoyed alarm. There are 15,622 Credit Unions in industry and business, 1470 new ones were organized last year alone."

Guy Nunn UAW Broadcaster, March, 14 revealed that the spearhead against Credit Union in the U.S. was an outfit known as the National Tax Equality Association, whose aim is to bring down taxes on business by levying taxes on cooperatives, non-profit activities, rural power coops, farm banking coops, cooperative retailing outfits and credit union. The attorney for this outfit is Gerald D. Morgan. He was paid \$7,000 for his work in drafting the Taft-Hartley Act. He is now legal counsel to President Eisenhower.

Letter to Editor

This is from the Foundry.

An endless 30 inch conveyor belt continuously going with 12 pound sand slabs pressed close together, so close together are these sand slab jobs that you can't get your fingers between them to

handle at the killing rate of 600 pieces an hour, or lifting three tons an hour, or about 24 tons an eight hour day—so fast, that the slave on the job cannot wipe the sweat from his brow, especially when the sand core slabs come so hot from the baking ovens.

Fifteen feet away you still can't hold them in your hands without gloves, pads, and the heat comes up in your face like from a red brick. But no stopping the line because the bosses are there like hawks watching for one cylinder head core every six seconds even if the workers blood, health has to go by the board.

Then when the sharp baked sands fills the air so thick you can't see thru the dust and you spit black charcoal, you wonder how long you will last.

If you resist or protest you are put on a worse or harder job all the time till you feel like you are being eliminated. This method and type of slavery must be stopped. Especially when jobs are getting scarcer. Here, men are laid off in the labor pool, back to about 1942 seniority.

More jobs are desperately need-

ed at a civilized working speed. This can only be accomplished with a shorter work day and no wage cut. By a Foundry Worker.

N. C. Bill Would Deny Funds to Mixed Schools

RALEIGH, N. C.

A bill to "keep all of the schools of North Carolina segregated" has been introduced in the state legislature. It would prohibit the use of state funds for public schools attended by both whites and Negroes.

The bill was prepared after a poll of school superintendents revealed "six or seven are now willing to do away with segregation even before the decision of the Supreme Court is implemented by any decrees," its author, Rep. B. I. Satterfield, said.

LESTER RODNEY SPEAKS

Sports Editor, Daily Worker

Greeting the Champion Press Builders

Buffet Supper — Cultural Program

Come and Bring Your Subs — Help Us Get 100 Subs to Give Rodney

Sunday
April 3

2 P.M.

Parkside Hall

3110 Fenkell

ADM. \$1 (PLUS TAX)

Eyes of Labor Are On UAW Convention



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 3 Vol. XX, No. 13
(16 Pages)

MARCH 27, 1955
Price 10 Cents



In Place of Flowers

[We reach 82 percent of our Worker subscription goals, 70 percent of our Daily Worker goals, as most areas go all-out to complete the campaign successfully by April 3.—See Page 13.]

IT IS TOO EARLY at this writing for any sizeable response to our plea last week opening the annual \$100,000 fund campaign. Our first contribution, from a Chelsea, Manhattan, friend of The Worker, contains overtones of tragedy. It is for \$20, sent to her by some friends, following the death of her husband. "Instead of flowers—so soon gone," her friends wrote, "we'd like you to give this where it will do some lasting good—in memory of one who was our teacher and friend, whom we loved for what he taught us and

the friendship he gave us and you—whom we are proud to know and love and call friend."

There was a second response, \$26 and this note: "Please find enclosed check which fulfills the second half of a pledge of \$1 a week for 1954. I pledge another \$5 a week for 1955."

These, we said, were responses since the plea was published. But even before that, Indiana friends of The Worker sent \$400 to mark the release from jail of editor John Gales, imprisoned under the vicious thought-control Smith Act. The Indians know our needs and anticipated the fund campaign.

But now it is on, full blast. We need your response quickly, in the worst way.

ATTENTION Workers readers: On April 1, the Daily Worker subscription rate, which was set at \$8 for the circulation campaign, goes up to the regular \$12. Combination rates go up from \$10.50 to \$13. You still have a few days to take advantage of the special price in order to add the Daily Worker to your Worker sub. If you are a D.W. subscriber now, and if your sub has not expired, you can still renew at the old rate, and it will be automatically extended for a full year.



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

By ADAM LAPIN

In observing the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt The Worker will publish April 3 the first installment of a biography of the New Deal and FDR's role in it. The author, Adam Lapin,

managing editor of the Daily People's World, was our Washington correspondent from 1934 to 1944 and witnessed many of the events he describes and interprets. Subsequent installments will appear daily in the Daily Worker.

Zero Hour Here To Hold Rent Lids

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE leaders were prepared to touch off the fuse this week on the explosive rent control debate that will go a long way in determining the fate of more than 3½ million families now under rent protection. The final draft of the Temporary State Rent Commission bill, headed by

GOP Majority Leader Assemblyman Joseph F. Carlino, not only reneged on "compromise" agreements made earlier with the Harriman Administration, but went further in appeasing the Real Estate trust than gouging landlords had hoped.

Although the proposed legislation continues New York City controls, even to the extent of eliminating the pass-along or new equalization formula to boost rents, the full extent of the 48-page GOP bill would mean:

- Complete decontrol in 15 counties with option to recontrol only if such action is taken before July 1. These counties are Suffolk, Dutchess, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Colombia, Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Oswego, Saratoga, Seneca, Steuben, Ulster and Yates.

- Decontrol of all one- and two-family homes in Nassau County.

- Continued controls in Westchester and Rockland, Albany, Clinton, Cayuga, Broome, Jefferson, Monroe, Otsega, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, and the five boroughs of New York City.

- Schenectady, Onondaga and Oneida counties are brought under control except for one- and two-family houses. But here, unlike Nassau, local action can recontrol these dwellings.

STATE RENT Administrator Charles Abrams, who had been led to believe in his conferences with Carlino and GOP leaders that little would be done to further dislocate the harassed and fearful upstate families, expressed shock at the extent of the decontrol features in the Republican bill. Not only did upstate get "the business," but New York City, too, was hit hard.

"We gained nothing that we asked except the power to revoke a certificate of eviction in the narrow use of fraud—everything else we gained we had under court decision," Abrams said.

This is what the new Republican bill withdrew from its first draft which Abrams and Harriman aides had been promised would also be contained in the final bill:

1—The right of tenants to re-

(Continued on Back Page)

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

The Bigger Jungle

By JOSEPH NORTH

I AM AN ALUMNUS of the Graham Street gang as well as of our public schools. For these reasons, plus others equally valid, I have a preoccupation with what

is termed juvenile delinquency. I went to see "Blackboard Jungle," an MGM creation, and once again my ire rises as I think about Hollywood's sins. When will the folk of the nation whittle down its megalomaniac obsession with violence?

I came away from Loew's State feeling as though my jugular vein had fortuitously escaped the sharp edge of a gleaming eight-inch knife, and that is not a figure of speech.

This picture purports to pose the very real problem of delinquency. I feel it will only muddy the nation's thought on the question, even though it has many telling touches. But when it deals with them it stutters and moves on, fast. Overwhelming all is a chilling violence and I came away from the movie angry that those who build a society that corrupts the youth have the gall to blame them for their corruption. And this film has it that all kids (certainly in trade schools) are juvenile Capones.

GLENN FORD is the idealistic teacher who comes to a trade school somewhere in New York slums. His first day's experiences are catastrophic. The youngsters in the assembly hall are about as orderly as Jesse James' gang spending its loot at the Last Chance saloon. They behave as though all were weaned on marijuana. The school day ends logically enough with an attempted rape in the library. As one of the astonished young teachers said: "Last time I felt this way was when I hit the beach at Salerno."

So the picture gallops on for two hours and seven minutes,

and even includes superior forms of sadism like poison-pen letters to the teacher's wife. Its best sequence perhaps is the story of the Negro student, splendidly played by Sidney Poitier, who throws his support to the teacher who has been wooing his loyalty, his understanding. Poitier, a natural leader, swings the class behind him and behind the teacher and all is well that ends well—save for the two delinquents who are dragged to the reformatory. It is an index to some of the film's evils that one has an Italian name and one an Irish name, as though these two national groups have an option on violence.

I cannot in this space formally review the film: it must suffice to say that it is certainly skilful and contains some splendid acting. Whatever else is wrong with Hollywood it is not the lack of know-how. Its philosophy is its disease.

AT BOTTOM what ails the film is the portrayal of the school and its inhabitants as an island unto itself. We do not see its relation, and that of its inhabitants, to society as a whole, this money-ruled society of which the schools are a part. The film shows us a few lonely teachers stranded on this island left to deal with the young savages who inhabit it. The burden is put on the teaching profession which should produce more pedagogues like Glenn Ford.

But what is wrong with the film is the fact that life already has produced many Glenn Fords. And in life, the real delinquents, the School Boards, the men of property, are busily lashing the Fords out of the classroom.

In life these authorities are glorifying the stoolpigeon, demanding that they play the role of Judas—a fine model for our

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

—See Page 4

Mine-Mill Parley Votes To Negotiate for Merger

SPOKANE, Wash.

THE 50th CONVENTION of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned last week after nominating John Clark for re-election as president. Clark will be unopposed in the secret referendum election in May. The new executive board to be elected May will take office on July 1 for a two-year term.

Orville Larson of Miami, Ariz., was nominated for reelection as western vice president, also without opposition.

Nominated for eastern vice-president were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., and Michael Gazy of Ansonia, Conn. Howard is the incumbent.

Albert Pezzati of New York, incumbent secretary-treasurer, will be opposed in the referendum by Cartulo Sanchez of Douglas, Ariz. The delegates voted unanimously to authorize International officers of Mine-Mill to "pursue negotiations" for the purpose of affiliating with the mainstream of organized labor on a basis that will "protect the integrity and identity of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

The resolution expressed confidence that "we can defeat the attempts that will be made to smother or swallow up Mine-Mill, to purge its leadership, or to chop it up in pieces either before or after any affiliation is arranged."

THE DELEGATES approved a resolution on peace calling for "agreement on controlled disarmament and outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

The resolution urged "a loosening of the tight barriers which now stand in the way of trade between the U. S. and many important areas of the world." Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, it



JOHN CLARK

said, "is now advocating increased trade with Communist countries, saying that such trade in carefully screened non-strategic goods might help to wipe out 'fears and antagonism' against the U. S. in those countries."

Commenting that "there is more and more hope for peaceful give-and-take bargaining for peace," the convention reiterated the proposal made by Mine-Mill for several years now for "immediate negotiations among five major powers—including China—leading to settlement of all major differences."

A WAGE INCREASE of 20 cents an hour and major improve-

ments in health and welfare and pension plans topped the list of five national demands for 1955 bargaining approved by the convention.

Other demands adopted on recommendation of the union's newly elected National Wage Policy Committee were:

- Lost time pay of \$60 a week to be paid during any period of unemployment due to illness, accident on or off the job, layoff or any other involuntary unemployment. Whether lost pay is partially compensated by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, "the employer shall make up the balance up to the \$60 level."

- Improved holidays and vacations "up to the highest existing level of benefits."

- Fair Employment Practices clauses to be included in all contracts, guaranteeing "against discrimination in hiring, promotion, upgrading, apprenticeship, job training, layoff, discharge or management of any company facility because of race, color, creed, sex or age."

EARLIER, the convention had adopted unanimously a resolution on "Defend Your Union" describing "the legal persecution" of Mine-Mill organizer M. E. Travis and Clinton Jencks "as much a part of the conspiracy to break this union as was the murder trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood in the early days of the Western Federation of Miners."

DURING DISCUSSION of the resolution, delegates from every district of the union rose to pledge support for the campaign to vindicate Travis and Jencks. Pledges totaling \$4,000 were made, and many delegates promised that sizeable monthly contributions would be forthcoming from their locals.

It was disclosed that Travis has been assigned as a regional director for the union on the west coast, and that he will be stationed in San Francisco.

The convention also voted in favor of a series of proposals to give the 30,000-member Canadian membership full autonomy within the international union.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Senators Get Grim Jobs Picture Hail Fight on State Scab Laws

AROUSSED LABOR movement has held line against right-to-work laws in many state legislatures, according to AFL News-Reporter. Though fight is far from over, paper said, a survey has revealed that scab laws have been blocked where labor is strongest. With 46 state legislatures meeting this year, however, labor still faces great danger. Paper took heart from labor mobilization which killed such laws in Massachusetts and Idaho.

Railroad as non-operating unions' strike remained effective. Action was taken after Kentucky court lifted temporary injunction barring operating crafts from respecting picket lines.

FBI was called into Southern Bell telephone strike by company on charges of sabotage. CIO Communication Workers has blasted charge as phony. Walkout of 50,000 workers in nine southern states began March 16.

GRIM picture of unemployment in coal mining, railroad and motorcycle industries was painted in testimony before Senate labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W.Va.) W. Va. Gov. Marland urged steps to stop "strangulation of the coal mining industry" of his state. Of a population of two million, state has 63,000 unemployed.

MEDIATION efforts were continuing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle strike despite announcement by publisher that it was shutting down paper. Mass meeting of strikers voted confidence in efforts of CIO American Newspaper Guild.

MERGER with UAW-CIO was recommended to locals by leaders of Farm Equipment division of independent United Electrical Workers.

DRIVE for \$1.25 national minimum wage was launched by meeting of 500 shop stewards in New York City. Campaign will work in concert with AFL in area.

MERGED UNION, CIO Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers won its first victory only six hours after it was born. Workers at General Petroleum refinery, Ferndale, Wash., voted for union 113 to 96 over AFL Operating Engineers.

"SELLOUT" charge was tossed at Harry Lundeberg, president of AFL Sailors Union of Pacific, for his proposals to cut wages and crews on U.S. merchant ships. Charge was made by head of the maritime unions, including Joseph Curran, president of CIO National Maritime Union. Later Lundeberg walked out of Washington conference of AFL and CIO Maritime Unions, declaring that unity steps in this field are "ended."

OPERATIONS were suspended on Louisville and Nashville

Farm-Labor Bloc Lining Up vs. GOP

By ROB F. HALL

ON JUNE 20, 1947, the House voted 331 to 83 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Among the ballots which thus saddled the slave labor law on the backs of American workers were the votes of 106 members of Truman's own Democratic Party.

These 106 Congressmen represented districts in which farmers were a predominant part of the population.

They included men like Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla) now Democratic whip. Had these farm bloc Congressmen voted with the Northern Democrats from urban districts, the National Association of Manufacturers, which was pushing Taft-Hartley, could not have secured the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Labor and the nation would have been spared Taft-Hartley.

THIS SOMEWHAT ancient history is recalled today because there are signs that unity between the farm bloc and the pro-labor bloc, which was sought unsuccessfully then, may be coming into being.

Last week in Washington, Chairman Cooley, author of HR 12, the bill which would give farmers fixed, high support prices for their major crops, called attention to the fact that for the first time a farm bill the backing of organized labor. He predicted that despite the opposition of President Eisenhower and the GOP, it will pass the House when it reaches the floor sometime after the Easter recess ends April 13.

For the first time in 10 years, the

twenty years I have been in Congress we have clear-cut labor support," said Cooley.

The House Agriculture Committee, which is composed of

(Continued on Page 15)

And Jelke Sat in Wide-eyed Innocence

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public . . . for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show. The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

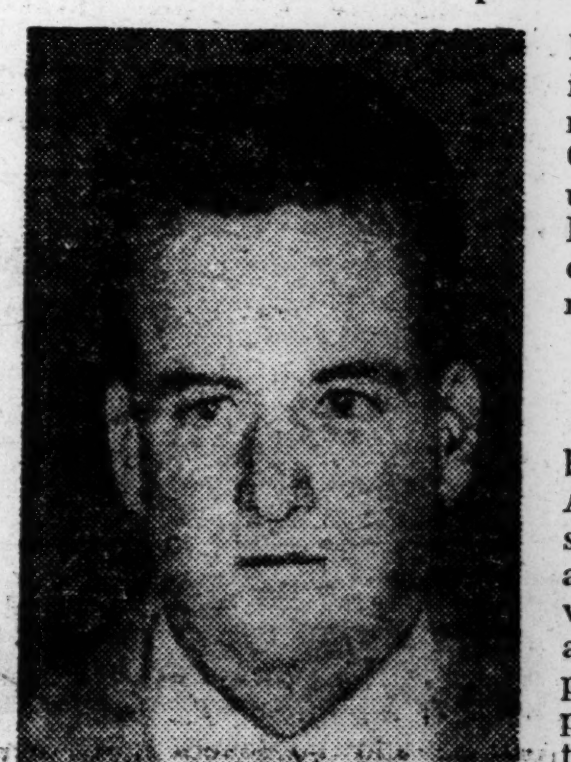
Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. Not a paper fluttered, no one coughed as the courtroom strained to catch

the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

The sordid details were repeat-



JELKE

ed monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big political figures.

(Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• File Brief for New Trial

• 'False Witness' Best-Seller

BRIEFS were filed Friday by attorneys for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 co-defendants by defense attorneys to support their demand for a new trial, and by attorneys for the justice department who oppose a new trial. The defense motion was based on sworn testimony of Harvey Matusow that evidence he had given in their trial was false. Judge Edward Dimock said he would study the briefs together with the testimony of some 20 witnesses who testified during the six weeks of hearings held by Dimock on the defense motion.

ATTORNEYS for Clinton Jencks, Mine-Mill organizer convicted under the Taft-Hartley Act for perjury on the testimony of Harvey Matusow, has filed notice of appeal against the decision of federal judge

Thomason in El Paso, Tex., denying him a new trial.

THE TRIAL of seven Smith Act defendants opened in Denver last week in federal court. The seven are Joseph Scherrer and his wife, Maia; Harold Zepelin, Arthur Bary, and his wife, Anna Correa; Patricia Blau and Lewis M. Johnson.

CAMERON AND KAHN, publisher's of Matusow's "False Witness," announced that the first edition of 50,000 copies has been exhausted and a new edition is on the press. There have been 20 radio and TV interviews with the publishers about the book and one clipping service informed the publishers it has 10,000 clippings commenting on the book.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, world famed Negro scholar, last week denounced the re-arrest of the six Communist leaders following their release from prison on March 1. Dr. DuBois expressed special concern for Benjamin J. Davis, who upon his release began serving a 60-day sentence for "contempt" in Pittsburgh.

FROM ATLANTA federal prison where he is serving a

Farm-Labor

(Continued from Page 2)

farm bloc Congressmen and which wants this bill passed, is making a great deal of the fact that CIO president Walter Reuther testified in support of the bill and that AFL president George Meany has endorsed it. The committee prepared a special ten-page pamphlet containing these statements together with additional endorsements by leaders of the Communications Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers Union.

Highlighted is Reuther's assertion that "the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

LAST YEAR when the farm bloc attempted to defeat Eisenhower's "flexible" farm support bill in favor of something like the present one, which provides from 82½ to 90 percent of parity, they failed. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., tried to organize the pro-labor members of the House to back the farmers but did not secure enough votes to stem the tide.

The setbacks which the pro-labor bloc has suffered in its efforts to enact social welfare legislation and the defeats which it foresees during the coming months unless it finds new allies, has encouraged the pro-labor bloc and its supporters in organized labor, to take the initiative in new approaches to the farm bloc. That these approaches are bearing fruit is suggested in Rep. Cooley's confident announcement.

This has led the Associated Press, in commenting on this development, to observe that the prospect has been raised of a "farmer-labor coalition" which can "change materially the legislative complexion of the House at this session of Congress."

THE RESULTS are expected to become evident when the pro-labor bloc's proposals to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour come before the House. They might even show themselves in the imminent House vote on the \$20 tax cut bill which now returns to the House after the Senate-House conferees conclude their efforts at reconciling the conflicting versions of the revenue bill.

For certainly the corollary of labor support for farm bills is farm support for labor bills. This can be facilitated by systematic activity by the trade unions in establishing close contact with farm organizations in their communities and organizing joint political action for their joint demands.

Governor Clement Votes Dixiecrat Bills on Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Governor Frank Clement's veto of so-called "local" bills designed to permit school segregation on a county basis dealt a severe setback to the Dixiecrats in the Tennessee legislature in their efforts to find a way to circumvent the Supreme

Court ruling outlawing Jimcrow schools. But they hope at least to be able to guarantee that Negro teachers will not be put in charge of white children.

The latest legislative maneuver introduced by the die-hard white supremacists comes in the form of a teachers' anti-Communist bill. It has already been passed by the Tennessee House of Representatives.

Purportedly aimed at Commu-

Smith Act sentence, Robert Thompson blasted the government's attempt to deprive his family of disability pension due him because of wounds suffered in World War II. Thompson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in action during that war.

DELEGATES from 15 states were slated to gather in Washington this weekend for a national legislative conference called by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

nists, the bill would undermine the teacher tenure law and give school boards the power to "decide on the fitness and suitability" of a teacher. Fitness and suitability are not further defined, but Negro teachers, the NAACP, church groups, and many other democratic forces in the state have seen this for the Dixiecrat trickery it is and have vigorously protested.

An earlier bill requiring a loyalty oath of all state employees was allowed to die after many opponents noted such a measure ran counter to the Tennessee Constitution. The present bill allegedly gets around the constitution by providing for dismissal of a teacher who refuses to tell a school board whether he is or has been a member of the Communist Party, declaring such person to be "unfit"—but not requiring the unconstitutional "loyalty oath." However, the Dixiecrats have made it clear that this provision is only a ruse to guarantee that Negro teachers do not take charge of classes of

white children.

Governor Clement has been asked to veto this bill should the Senate pass it. His earlier veto of the "local" bills was the first stand he has taken on the segregation issue—forced on him, it is said, by his national political aspirations. Observers had guessed that Clement would allow the bills to become law without signing them.

The "local segregation" bills' backers had relied on the tradition of no executive interference with local legislation to carry them through. But the Governor noted this was no mere local issue. "Segregation," he said, "is not a political issue to be misused to the detriment of Tennessee and Tennesseans, but is a significant and far-reaching social issue which demands statesmanlike consideration, prayerful thought and legal analysis."

He did not express forthright support for the Supreme Court decree, noting that the Tennessee Constitution provided for segregation and stating that it would remain unchanged "until the effective date of the Supreme Court's decree." But he condemned this attempt to get a law specifically permitting the continuance of segregation, saying of the bills, "Their only possible effect can be to foment racial hatred and disorder where none exists, and to precipitate to the detriment of all concerned."

He concluded that he had only one honorable course of action—"the one which in the light of conscience and reason, appears to be consistent with Christian convictions and will reflect pure regard for the welfare of all the people of Tennessee."

An earlier move by the segregationists to withhold state funds from schools which both Negroes and whites attend had been defeated. With the upholding of the Clement veto, the path of desegregation in Tennessee was cleared of the possibility of state government opposition. Only the threat to the teachers remained as a legal obstacle.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

3-WAY PORT. RADIO—Super-fine Reception. Powerful. Reg. \$34.95 plus \$4.55 for batt. Spec. \$27.50, incl. batt. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.

SERVICES

(Painting)

ROOMS, offices, stores, halls, experienced work. Standard materials, winter prices. Jack Rosen, GI 8-7601.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N.Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
near 3rd Ave.
13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, March 26

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
College Press Conference (7) 11:30
Big Top—circus (2) Noon
Lone Ranger (2) 1
What in the World—Science quiz (2) 2
Man of the Year (4) 2
Movie: Knickerbocker Holiday—Walter Huston (9) 2
Youth Takes Stand (2) 2:30
Pro Basketball (4) 3
Racing (2) 4:30 Florida Derby
Six O'Clock Report (2) 6
Henry Fonda Presents: First Of-fense (4) 7
Tomorrow—Premiere of Science, Arts & Industry Series (7) 7
Jackie Gleason Show—The Honeymooners (2) 8
Imogene Coca (4) 9
Playhouse: The Last Letter (9) 9:30
George Gobel (4) 10
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 11
Movie: Suspense (7) 11:30

TV

Sunday, March 27

Movie: Emperor's Nightingale (Czech puppet film—full length) Excellent (2) 7 a.m.
Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Camera Three—education (2) 11:30
N. Y. Times Youth Forum (5) Noon
Learn to Draw (11) 12:30
Face the Nation—cross country discussion (2) 2:30
Now and Then—Dr. Frank Baxter. On Emily Dickinson—Poet (2) 3
Adventure—Museum of Natural History (2) 3:30
The Search (2) 4:30
Zoo Parade (4) 4:30
Ominibus (2) 5
Hallmark Hall of Fame (4) 5
Meet the Pres (4) 6
Tales of Hans Christian Andersen (11) 6
You Are There: Triumph of Alex. the Great (2) 6:30
You Asked For It (7) 7
Spectacular—Entertainment 1955
Fred Allen, Milton Berle, Dinah Shore, Others (4) 7:30
Toast of the Town (2) 8
Eisenhower's News Conference (7) 8:30. Repeat
Play: Henry Fonda in 'The Clown' (2) 9
Play: Joseph Schildkraut in Point of Honor (5) 9
Spanish Show (4) 9:30
Movie: Remember Pearl Harbor (2nd St.

RADIO

Saturday, March 26

Gunsmoke—western WCBS 12:30
Symphonies for Youth, WOR 1:30
Exhibition Baseball—Yankees vs. St. Louis WINS 1:55
Metropolitan Opera—Puccini's La Boheme, WABC 2
Basketball: East-West College All-Star, WMGM 7:45
Conversation—Clifton Fadiman WRCA 8
Boston Symphony WRCA 8:30
Chicago Theatre of the Air, WOR 10
Overseas Assignment, news, WABC 11:45

RADIO

Sunday, March 27

Phila. Orchestra All-Bach program WCBS 12:30
Anthology poetry series WRCA 1
Festival of Opera—Verdi's A Masked Ball, WOR 1:30
Symphonette, WCBS 2
N. Y. Philharmonic, WCBS 2:30
Great Moments with Great Composers, WABC 5
Hallmark, Hall of Fame, WCBS 6:30
Jack Benny Show WCBS 7
Biographies in Sound—George Bernard Shaw Story, WRCA 7
America's Town Meeting—What's In Our Peacetime Atomic Future WABC 8
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8
Elmer Davis—news WABC 10:15
Meet the Press, WRCA 10:30

MOVIES

Anton Chekov's 'Safety Match' (Russian), Stanley
Bad Day at Black Rock, Loew's
Sheridan, Lexington, Commodore, Canal, Delancey, New Amsterdam, Others
Romeo and Juliet, (Italian-British) Sutton
Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild
Wages of Fear (French) Paris
Camille (Greta Garbo revival)
Translux Normandie
Holiday for Henrietta (French)
Fine Arts
Glass Slipper, Music Hall
Seven Brides for Seven Brothers 68th St. Playhouse
Fanfan the Tulip (French) and Kind Hearts & Coronets (British) Guinness, Eighth St. Playhouse
Times Gone By (French) Apollo
Movie: Remember Pearl Harbor (2nd St.

Grand Illusion (French), Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. Fri-Sat-Sun 8:30 and 10

Old Italian Movies, Museum of Modern Art, Sat-Sun. 3 and 5:30.
Madame Curie, Museum of Natural History, Central Park W at 79. Sat. 2 p.m. FREE
Adventures of Chico (Mexican) NY Historical Society, Central Park W at 77 St. Sat. 2 p.m. FREE.

DRAMA

O'Casey's Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre (83 E. 4 near 2nd Ave.)
Bus Stop, Music Box
Ibsen's Master Builder, Phoenix
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse, 62 E. 4 near 2nd Ave.
Shaw's You Never Can Tell, Provincetown Playhouse
Once Over Lightly, Barbizon Plaza Theatre
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
City Center Opera Co., City Center Theatre, 55th at 7th Ave.

MUSIC

Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, Nadyne Brewer, guest artist, Town Hall, Saturday night 8:30
N. Y. College of Music Concert, Museum of City of N. Y.—5th Ave. & 103, Sunday 3 p.m. FREE
Otto Herz, pianist, Thurston Johnson, violinist—N. Y. Historical Society, Central Park W. at 77. Sun. 3 p.m. FREE
Music School Orchestra, Henry St. Playhouse, 466 Grand St. Sat. 8:30. Small admission

ART EXHIBITS

Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St. Open 12-5 daily and Sat.; Fridays 12 to 9 p.m.; Closed Sundays.
Current show of original drawings by Charles White, Ed Strickland, Alice Neel, Others.
Kathe Kollwitz—etchings, lithographs, watercolors, Kennedy Galleries
Family of Man, Photo Exhibit, Museum of Modern Art. Weekdays 12 to 7 including Saturday, Sundays and holidays 1-7. Small admission.

FOR CHILDREN

Saturdays at Three, Henry St. Playhouse, Sat. 3p.m. Experimental films for children
Saturday Fun: Caton School, Caton Ave. & Rugby Rd., Brooklyn. Chalk Talk, illustrated stories by Herb Kruckman, Sat. 2:30



NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1955

Judge Dismisses Suit On Levittown Jimcrow

PHILADELPHIA.—A suit brought by the NAACP to prevent the barring of Negroes from FHA and VA insured homes and apartments was dismissed by a Federal judge.

Chief Judge William H. Kirkpatrick of U. S. District Court here held the suit did not state a claim against the Government defendants named in the case, and that the court had not jurisdiction in the charges against Levitt & Sons, builder of the model communities of Levittown, N. Y., and Levittown, Pa.

The suit was filed by the NAACP last Jan. 13, in behalf of six Negro couples who said they

were refused the right to buy houses at Levittown, Pa., solely because of their race.

Levitt and Sons have announced plans for the building of a huge new Levittown in Jersey between Camden and Trenton in Burlington County. Unless a mass protest movement is developed the project will be based on the traditional jimcrow policies of the other Levittowns.

Charles Nusser, Peoples Rights candidate for the State Assembly from Essex County, announced that he was directing a letter to all other Essex assembly candidates asking them to speak out against the construction of any jimcrow developments in New Jersey.

End Parkway Bias

NEWARK.—A complaint filed by the Atlantic City chapter of the NAACP that an AFL union was discriminating against Negroes has led to a compliance employ-

ment agreement between contractors doing work on the Parkway and Garden State Parkway officials.

The agreement was announced by Arthur Chapin, CIO official and labor chairman of the New Jersey NAACP.

Kids Become Vandals — Why? CP Offers Some Answers

CAMDEN.—Who is to blame? How could it happen? What must be done? These are questions troubling parents and civil authorities here with the disclosure that teenage vandalism in one closed-down North Camden factory resulted in damage to valuable machinery of over \$50,000.

More than 50 teen-agers, none over 17 years old, the youngest only nine, nearly all "first offenders," perpetrated the damage over a period of weeks... without parents, police or the plant owners knowing what was going on.

Various explanations are put forward. Some place all blame on the parents. Others say, "The kids are ornery." The "Camden Courier - Post," in a lead editorial, blames parents, the children, the police and the plant owners.

The paper suggests punishment for the kids, and a law establishing financial responsibility for the parents, as the answer to "preventing a recurrence of what has taken place."

A leaflet, issued as a public service by the Camden Communist Party hits more basically at the cause of the vandalism. "The answer is to be found in the kind of

a world we live in today" says the Communist leaflet. "Your child reads this kind of headline every day... 'One H Bomb Could Destroy All Life in New Jersey'... '2,000 Scientists Warn Continued A Bomb Tests Threaten the Human Race'... 'Government Goes Ahead With Atomic Tests'... 'Dulles Threatens Use of A Bomb on China'..."

"How can a child be expected to have respect for human life and property when leaders of government almost daily talk of destruction on a scale that staggers the imagination?" the leaflet asks.

If the millions spent on armaments were used instead for supervised recreation for the youth the Camden incident might never have happened. Eighty percent of the more than two billion dollars paid in Federal taxes by New Jersey residents went for expenses connected with war, the leaflet

'Cleanse U.S. of McCarthyism,' Meyner Says

WASHINGTON.—Gov. Robert Meyner urged the national convention of Americans for Democratic Action to tackle the "gigantic task to cleanse the intellectual climate of the U. S. from what for convenience can be called McCarthyism."

McCarthy, as an individual, is in eclipse, the Governor said, "but the evil he has done lives after him... liberalism in this country is shackled... until a man can espouse a worthy but controversial cause without being charged with being a... Communist."

(He said if Jefferson, Sam Adams, Paine, Franklin, Emerson, Thoreau were alive today, they would be "battling for the precious rights won at so many council tables and on uncounted battle fronts.")

Making plain his own anti-Communist bias, Meyner condemned "demagogues" who would capitalize on the general fear of Russia to destroy the Constitution. He pointed out that ADA itself is red-baited by "those who worship at the idol of status quo (who) always fear new ideas and try to keep them from the market place;

therefore, they smear ADA."

Since Gov. Meyner could not attend, his message was read to the convention by former Rep. Charles R. Howell.

In Hudson County, the South Hudson women's division of the American Jewish Congress honored Sen. Clifford Case with a citation for his "courage and conviction in speaking out without fear against those who threaten and demean our liberties and freedom."

Sen. Case campaigned last year on an anti-McCarthy platform.

A-Bomb Fallout Stirs Jersey Controversy

TRENTON.—Sensational disclosures by state labor and industry commissioner Carl Holderman that radioactive dust from atomic explosions in Nevada had fallen on New Jersey, have stirred wide controversy among scientific and industrial circles, the newspapers, and the general public.

Holderman, former State CIO president, revealed that film has been ruined in a duPont factory by atomic fallout.

Despite all efforts by newspapers to play down the harm to human beings, and the denial by duPonts that any products were ruined in their Parlin plant as a result of the A-bomb fallout, a number of facts have emerged:

• Holderman confirmed his report of spoilage of X-ray film at the duPont plant. While company officials were denying that any film had been ruined, Holderman declared, "I didn't make this up

out of thin air."

• Newspapers are deliberately playing down the threat to human life in continuing the atomic tests. Stories in the "Newark Star-Ledger" and the "Newark News" carried headlines, "Mystery atomic fallout found common in Jersey," and "Radiation hazards old story in N.J." They were written in an effort to prove nothing new has occurred and there is nothing for the people to get excited about.

New Jersey scientists and the Federation of American Scientists take a more serious view of the matter. The happiest conclusion that can possibly be drawn is there's not enough radio-activity in the air to hurt us—yet.

Even this is disputed. The Federation of American Scientists said last week that thermodynamic tests may be already approaching the point where contamination of the atmosphere might make "all the world a laboratory and all living

things the experimental objects."

New Jersey scientists indicated that public concern was justified, and the public should demand "constant re-examination" of the situation. While there is uncertainty as to how much radio-active dust human beings can take, there is definite proof of what overdoses can do to the human system.

Lukemia, cancer and mutations have already been recorded, and Dr. John C. Bugher, chief of the Atomic Energy Commission's Biological and Medical Division, says that one possible delayed effect of radiation exposure is the shortening of life expectancy.

Holderman's proposal for creation of a commission composed of men in the scientific field, to study the problem and report on the safety hazards involved, should get wide support. Even more basic, however is the need to end all atomic explosions before the atmosphere becomes poisoned to the detriment of the peoples' health and lives.

The Soviet Union has made a proposal that all atomic explosions be banned in all countries. Certainly this would benefit every American.

CIO Leader Named On Trenton Ballot

TRENTON.—In a last-minute switch of candidates, the local Democrats named CIO council president Charles Kovacs as regular party nominee for Freeholder.

Kovacs, CIO Steelworkers leader who was recently named as a member of the school board, had filed as an opposition candidate for Assembly in the Democratic primary.

The trade-off found freeholder William Falcey dropping his bid for reelection and instead, running against incumbent Republican Albert Rees for county clerk.

This is the first time in Mercer County that organized labor has won recognition as an independent political force.

Mrs. Neff Convicted In Camden Jail

CAMDEN.—Mrs. Sylvia Neff, a Camden mother who was formerly an office worker in Local 80-A, CIO Packinghouse Workers Union at the Campbells' Soup plant, was found guilty by a federal jury of perjury.

The jury went out for supper and returned 55 minutes later with the verdict. Anthony Valentino, former business agent for the union, testified for the government at the trial.

CP to Aid Sub Windup by April 1

NEWARK.—The State Board of the New Jersey Communist Party has called on Jersey Communists for all-out efforts to aid in fulfillment of the current Worker and Daily Worker Sub drive by April 1.

"A good job had been done so far," the board reported. "The Worker has reached 75 percent of its goal, and 78 percent of the Daily Worker goal. With a concerted effort in the next few days they can go over the top."

The Farm-Shore area, Union and Middlesex counties were cited for outstanding assistance to the drive. A number of other areas, after a slow start, have been com-

ing along fast. If all Communists take personal responsibility for getting one sub each this week the Worker will realize its campaign aim, party leaders declared.

"We urge that every Communist devote several hours in the next few days to getting subs," said the statement. "No task is more important in the people's fight against atomic war and McCarthyism. And all experiences in this campaign show that the subs can be gotten if there is determination to go out and get them. We call on all party members to devote themselves to the task of helping to achieve completion of the drive by April 1."

PROMISE FARMERS EMERGENCY LOANS

LAKEWOOD.—A 58-man farmers' delegation came back from Washington last week with the welcome news that a mortgage moratorium bill has been introduced in the Senate and House.

The moratorium bill is sponsored by Sen. Langer and Rep. Hillings.

The farmers said Rep. Auchincloss has assured them that within ten days, a half-million dollars would be made available for stricken farmers through FHA loans. The congressman promised them he would keep working for release of government-held stocks

of wheat and corn at low cost to poultrymen.

The delegates were speaking for the National Poultry Farmers Association, the New Jersey Poultry Farmers Committee and the Eastern Farmers Union.

Heading the group were Clarence Althouse, co-chairman of the NPFA, Louis Slocum, EFU secretary and Seymour Wolinsky, for one group from the NJPFC.

The delegates visited Sens. Smith and Case, members of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, and Senators and Congressmen from areas of heavy poultry and egg production.

points out. Eight thousand community centers for the youth, at a cost of \$200,000 each, could have been built.

The leaflet concludes with this three-point program telling the 600 families who received the leaflet what can be done:

• Demand that the Eisenhower Administration work for an international agreement banning atomic warfare. End all A bomb tests.

• Camden civic authorities to take responsibility to build community centers in North Camden and all sections of the city.

• Demand Federal aid to accomplish this. Less money for war and more for the peoples' needs.

Another question arises in the Camden incident:

Why should a plant with hundreds of thousands of dollars of valuable equipment be lying idle, while figures show that there are 5,000 unemployed in Camden County? Obviously there must be something rotten with a system that condemns able-bodied men and women to idleness while factories stand boarded up.

The Camden incident proves the moral degeneracy of the Eisenhower Administration's policy that places so little value on human decency and stakes all on atomic terror. More and more the question faces parents... all the people: is it to be peace and playgrounds, or atomic Hell!

How to Do It

ORANGE.—Net 1954 sales by Monroe Calculator were slightly below 1953 but profits were higher. Profits increased because of "tax adjustments" put through by the Eisenhower administration. Did you get any "tax adjustments" last year?

WHERE THE JERSEY CAMPAIGN STANDS:

County	Worker Subs	%	DW Subs	%
Essex	160	70	47	89
Hudson	29	76	5	50
Union	39	130	11	100
Passaic	46	69	12	55
Middlesex	23	100	7	59
Mercer	38	65	16	115
Camden	30	45	30	59
Farm	107	97	27	127
Bergen	15	50	2	20
TOTALS	457	75	136	78

Eyes of Labor Are

On UAW Convention



PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 3 Vol. XX, No. 13
(16 Pages)

MARCH 27, 1955
Price 10 Cents



In Place of Flowers

[We reach 82 percent of our Worker subscription goals, 70 percent of our Daily Worker goals, as most areas go all-out to complete the campaign successfully by April 3.—See Page 13.]

IT IS TOO EARLY at this writing for any sizeable response to our plea last week opening the annual \$100,000 fund campaign. Our first contribution, from a Chelsea, Manhattan, friend of The Worker, contains overtones of tragedy. It is for \$20, sent to her by some friends, following the death of her husband. "Instead of flowers—so soon gone," her friends wrote, "we'd like you to give this where it will do some lasting good—in memory of one who was our teacher and friend, whom we loved for what he taught us and

the friendship he gave us and you—whom we are proud to know and love and call friend."

There was a second response, \$26 and this note: "Please find enclosed check which fulfills the second half of a pledge of \$1 a week for 1954. I pledge another \$5 a week for 1955."

These, we said, were responses since the plea was published. But even before that, Indiana friends of The Worker sent \$400 to mark the release from jail of editor John Gates, imprisoned under the vicious thought-control Smith Act. The Indians know our needs and anticipated the fund campaign.

But now it is on, full blast. We need your response quickly, in the worst way.

ATTENTION Workers readers: On April 1, the Daily Worker subscription rate, which was set at \$8 for the circulation campaign, goes up to the regular \$12. Combination rates go up from \$10.50 to \$13. You still have a few days to take advantage of the special price in order to add the Daily Worker to your Worker sub. If you are a D.W. subscriber now, and if your sub has not expired, you can still renew at the old rate, and it will be automatically extended for a full year.



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

By ADAM LAPIN

In observing the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt The Worker will publish April 3 the first installment of a biography of the New Deal and FDR's role in it. The author, Adam Lapin,

managing editor of the Daily People's World, was our Washington correspondent from 1934 to 1944 and witnessed many of the events he describes and interprets. Subsequent installments will appear daily in the Daily Worker.

By ROB F. HALL

ON JUNE 20, 1947, the House voted 331 to 83 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Among the ballots which thus saddled the slave labor law on the backs of American workers were the votes of 106 members of Truman's own Democratic Party.

These 106 Congressmen represented districts in which farmers were a predominant part of the population.

They included men like Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla) now Democratic whip. Had these farm bloc Congressmen voted with the Northern Democrats from urban districts, the National Association of Manufacturers, which was pushing Taft-Hartley, could not have secured the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Labor and the nation would have been spared Taft-Hartley.

THIS SOMEWHAT ancient history is recalled today because there are signs that unity between the farm bloc and the pro-labor bloc, which was sought unsuccessfully then, may be coming into being.

Last week in Washington, Chairman Cooley, author of HR 12, the bill which would give farmers fixed, high support prices for their major crops, called attention to the fact that for the first time a farm bill the backing of organized labor. He predicted that despite the opposition of President Eisenhower and the GOP, it will pass the House when it reaches the floor sometime after the Easter recess ends April 13.

"For the first time in the twenty years I have been in Congress we have clear-cut labor support," said Cooley.

The House Agriculture Committee, which is composed of farm bloc Congressmen and which wants this bill passed, is making a great deal of the fact that CIO president Walter Reuther testified in support of the bill and that AFL president George Meany has endorsed it. The committee prepared a special ten-page pamphlet containing these statements together with additional endorsements by leaders of the Communications Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers Union.

Highlighted is Reuther's assertion that "the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the

(Continued on Page 2)

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

The Bigger Jungle

By JOSEPH NORTH

I AM AN ALUMNUS of the Graham Street gang as well as of our public schools. For these reasons, plus others equally valid, I have a preoccupation with what is termed juvenile delinquency.

I went to see "Blackboard Jungle," an MGM creation, and once again my ire rises as I think about Hollywood's sins. When will the folk of the nation whittle down its megalomaniacal obsession with violence?

I came away from Loew's State feeling as though my jugular vein had fortuitously escaped the sharp edge of a gleaming eight-inch knife, and that is not a figure of speech.

This picture purports to pose the very real problem of delinquency. I feel it will only muddy the nation's thought on the question, even though it has many telling touches. But when it deals with them it stutters and moves on, fast. Overwhelming all is a chilling violence and I came away from the movie angry that those who build a society that corrupts the youth have the gall to blame them for their corruption. And this film has it that all kids (certainly in trade schools) are juvenile Capones.

GLENN FORD is the idealistic teacher who comes to a trade school somewhere in New York slums. His first day's experiences are catastrophic. The youngsters in the assembly hall are about as orderly as Jesse James' gang spending its loot at the Last Chance saloon. They behave as though all were weaned on marijuana. The school day ends logically enough with an attempted rape in the library. As one of the astonished young teachers said: "Last time I felt this way was when I hit the beach at Salerno."

So the picture gallops on for two hours and seven minutes,

and even includes superior forms of sadism like poison-pen letters to the teacher's wife. Its best sequence perhaps is the story of the Negro student, splendidly played by Sidney Poitier, who throws his support to the teacher who has been wooing his loyalty, his understanding. Poitier, a natural leader, swings the class behind him and behind the teacher and all is well that ends well—save for the two delinquents who are dragged to the reformatory. It is an index to some of the film's evils that one has an Italian name and one an Irish name, as though these two national groups have an option on violence.

I cannot in this space formally review the film: it must suffice to say that it is certainly skilful and contains some splendid acting. Whatever else is wrong with Hollywood it is not the lack of know-how. Its philosophy is its disease.

AT BOTTOM what ails the film is the portrayal of the school and its inhabitants as an island unto itself. We do not see its relation, and that of its inhabitants, to society as a whole, this money-ruled society of which the schools are a part. The film shows us a few lonely teachers stranded on this island left to deal with the young savages who inhabit it. The burden is put on the teaching profession which should produce more pedagogues like Glenn Ford.

But what is wrong with the film is the fact that life already has produced many Glenn Fords. And in life, the real delinquents, the School Boards, the men of property, are busily lashing the Fords out of the classroom.

In life these authorities are glorifying the stoop-pigeon, demanding that they play the role of Judas—a fine model for our

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

—See Page 4

Mine - Mill Parley Votes To Negotiate for Merger

THE 50th CONVENTION of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned last week after nominating John Clark for re-election as president. Clark will be unopposed in the secret referendum election in May. The new executive

board to be elected May will take office on July 1 for a two-year term.

Orville Larson of Miami, Ariz., was nominated for reelection as western vice president, also without opposition.

Nominated for eastern vice-president were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., and Michael Gazy of Ansonia, Conn. Howard is the incumbent.

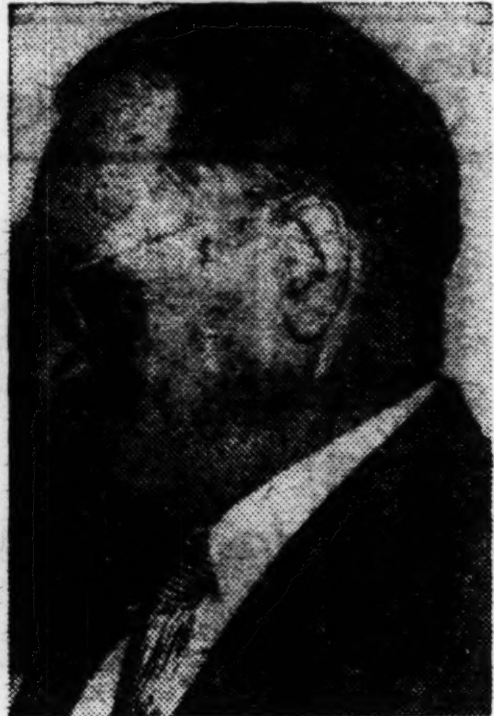
Albert Pezzati of New York, incumbent secretary-treasurer, will be opposed in the referendum by Cartulo Sanchez of Douglas, Ariz.

The delegates voted unanimously to authorize International officers of Mine-Mill to "pursue negotiations" for the purpose of affiliating with the mainstream of organized labor on a basis that will protect the integrity and identity of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The resolution expressed confidence that "we can defeat the attempts that will be made to smother or swallow up Mine-Mill, to purge its leadership, or to chop it up in pieces either before or after any affiliation is arranged."

THE DELEGATES approved a resolution on peace calling for "agreement on controlled disarmament and outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

The resolution urged "a loosening of the tight barriers which now stand in the way of trade between the U. S. and many important areas of the world." Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, it



JOHN CLARK

said, "is now advocating increased trade with Communist countries, saying that such trade in carefully screened non-strategic goods might help to wipe out 'fears and antagonism' against the U. S. in those countries."

Commenting that "there is more and more hope for peaceful give-and-take bargaining for peace," the convention reiterated the proposal made by Mine-Mill for several years now for "immediate negotiations among five major powers — including China—leading to settlement of all major differences."

A WAGE INCREASE of 20 cents an hour and major improve-

ments in health and welfare and pension plans topped the list of five national demands for 1955 bargaining approved by the convention.

Other demands adopted on recommendation of the union's newly elected National Wage Policy Committee were:

- Lost time pay of \$60 a week to be paid during any period of unemployment due to illness, accident on or off the job, layoff or any other involuntary unemployment. Whether lost pay is partially compensated by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, "the employer shall make up the balance up to the \$60 level."
- Improved holidays and vacations "up to the highest existing level of benefits."
- Fair Employment Practices clauses to be included in all contracts, guaranteeing "against discrimination in hiring, promotion, upgrading, apprenticeship, job training, layoff, discharge or management of any company facility because of race, color, creed, sex or age."

EARLIER, the convention had adopted unanimously a resolution on "Defend Your Union" describing "the legal persecution" of Mine-Mill organizer M. E. Travis and Clinton Jencks "as much a part of the conspiracy to break this union as was the murder trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood in the early days of the Western Federation of Miners."

DURING DISCUSSION of the resolution, delegates from every district of the union rose to pledge support for the campaign to vindicate Travis and Jencks. Pledges totaling \$4,000 were made, and many delegates promised that sizeable monthly contributions would be forthcoming from their locals.

It was disclosed that Travis has been assigned as a regional director for the union on the west coast, and that he will be stationed in San Francisco.

The convention also voted in favor of a series of proposals to give the 30,000-member Canadian membership full autonomy within the international union.

Farm - Labor Bloc Lining Up vs. GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

LAST YEAR when the farm bloc attempted to defeat Eisenhower's "flexible" farm support bill in favor of something like the present one, which provides from 82½ to 90 percent of parity, they failed. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., tried to organize the pro-labor members of the House to back the farmers but did not secure enough votes to stem the tide.

The setbacks which the pro-labor bloc has suffered in its efforts to enact social welfare legislation and the defeats which it foresees during the coming months unless it finds new allies, has encouraged the pro-labor bloc and its supporters in organized labor, to take the initiative in new approaches to the farm bloc. That these approaches are bearing fruit is suggested in Rep. Cooley's confident announcement.

This has led the Associated Press, in commenting on this development, to observe that the prospect has been raised of a "farmer-labor coalition" which can "change materially the legislative complexion of the House at this session of Congress."

THE RESULTS are expected to become evident when the pro-labor bloc's proposals to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour come before the House. They might even show themselves in the imminent House vote on the \$20 tax cut bill which now returns to the House after the Senate-House conference conclude their efforts at reconciling the conflicting ver-

sions of the revenue bill.

For certainly the corollary of labor support for farm bills is farm support for labor bills. This can be facilitated by systematic activity by the trade unions in establishing close contact with farm organizations in their communities and organizing joint political action for their joint demands.

And Jelke Sat in Wide-eyed Innocence

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public . . . for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show. The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

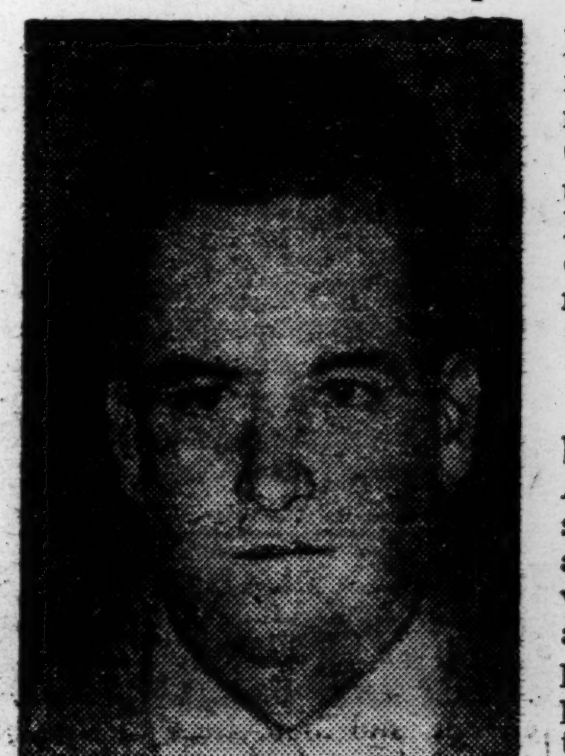
Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. "Not a paper rattled, no one laughed as the courtroom strained to catch

the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

The sordid details were repeat-



MINOT F. JELKE

ed monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big shot political figures.

(Continued on Page 1)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- **Senators Get Grim Jobs Picture**
- **Hail Fight on State Scab Laws**

AROUSING LABOR movement has held line against right-to-work laws in many state legislatures, according to AFL News-Reporter. Though fight is far from over, paper said, a survey has revealed that scab laws have been blocked where labor is strongest. With 46 state legislatures meeting this year, however, labor still faces great danger. Paper took heart from labor mobilization which killed such laws in Massachusetts and Idaho.

GRIM picture of unemployment in coal mining, railroad and motorcycle industries was painted in testimony before Senate labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W.Va.) W. Va. Gov. Marland urged steps to stop "strangulation of the coal mining industry" of his state. Of a population of two million, state has 63,000 unemployed.

"SELLOUT" charge was tossed at Harry Lundeberg, president of AFL Sailors Union of Pacific, for his proposals to cut wages and crews on U.S. merchant ships. Charge was made by head of the maritime unions, including Joseph Curran, president of CIO National Maritime Union. Later Lundeberg walked out of Washington conference of AFL and CIO Maritime Unions, declaring that unity steps in this field are "ended."

OPERATIONS were suspended on Louisville and Nashville

Railroad as non-operating unions' strike remained effective. Action was taken after Kentucky court lifted temporary injunction barring operating crafts from respecting picket lines.

FBI was called into Southern Bell telephone strike by company on charges of sabotage. CIO Communication Workers has blasted charge as phony. Walkout of 50,000 workers in nine southern states began March 16.

MEDIATION efforts were continuing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle strike despite announcement by publisher that it was shutting down paper. Mass meeting of strikers voted confidence in efforts of CIO American Newspaper Guild.

MERGER with UAW-CIO was recommended to locals by leaders of Farm Equipment division of independent United Electrical Workers.

DRIVE for \$1.25 national minimum wage was launched by meeting of 500 shop stewards in New York City. Campaign will work in concert with AFL in area.

MERGED UNION, CIO Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers won its first victory only six hours after it was born. Workers at General Petroleum refinery, Ferndale, Wash., voted for union 113 to 96 over AFL Operating Engineers.

Meany to Address Auto Meet

DETROIT.

George Meany, president of the AFL, will be one of the guest speakers at the UAW-CIO's 15th Constitutional Convention in Cleveland the week of March 27, 1955, the UAW-CIO announced today. Meany will speak on the third day of the Convention, Tuesday, March 29.

U.S. Senator Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, will speak Monday, March 28. Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the speakers on Thursday, March 31.



PP Candidate Can Aid Coalition, Beat GOP

PHILADELPHIA
PROGRESSIVE voters this year have an unusual opportunity to make their ballot do just exactly what they want it to do:

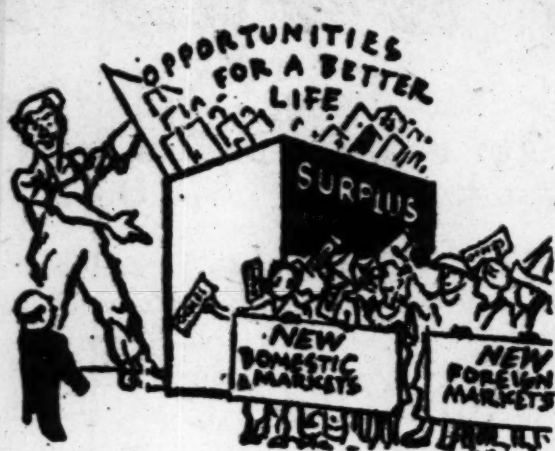
- Give all-out support to the Progressive Party candidate
- Strengthen the coalition around the Democratic Party that includes the labor, liberal and Negro organizations.
- Further reduce the power of the Republican Party machine.

This is convincingly explained in the election material now being issued by the Progressive Party in support of Henry Beitscher, candidate for city councilman-at-large.

Beitscher is the only candidate the Progressives have slated for this selection.

THE PROGRESSIVES' campaign literature seems designed to answer objections expressed by voters in previous campaigns that support for a minor party will cut the vote for the Democratic Party and thereby strengthen the chances of the Republican Party's corrupt machine to get back into power.

This year there is no basis for such objections. The Progressives



point out: "Under the city charter, two of the seven councilman-at-large posts are reserved for the minority party or parties. No party can nominate more than five candidates for the seven positions. Since the Democrats are the majority party, the Progressive candidate will be running against the Republican for one of the two minority posts."

In other words, a vote for Beitscher cannot possibly hurt the Democratic coalition. It can only take away one of the two posts that the Republican machine would be entitled to if it were the only other party on the ballot.

BUT THE PROGRESSIVES' appeal for support goes beyond

the promise of cutting down the evil power of the Republican machine. They promise also to make a distinctive contribution to the forward-looking program of the Democratic coalition. This is already illustrated by a piece of Progressive Party campaign literature on unemployment now being circulated. Headlined "THE ROOSEVELT WAY FOR JOBS" it proposes the following measures for making "new jobs":

- Start a public works program (WPA).
- Stop spending our taxes on corrupt dictators abroad.
- A 30-hour week with 40 hours pay
- Expand foreign trade with all countries willing to buy
- Pass a state and federal FEPC.
- A public housing program to assure two million new homes a year.

The Progressive Party is calling for volunteers to circulate nomination petitions to place Beitscher on the ballot. Eleven thousand signatures are needed by April 3. The Progressives' office is at 1415 Locust St.

Labor Backbone of Drive to Oust McClure in Delco

(This is a continuation of an article that appeared last week).

CHESTER
BEHIND THE MOVEMENT to oust the McClure Republican machine in Delaware County are a number of factors:

• **Unemployment:** This factor alone has served substantially to loosen political alignments. Almost every big plant in the area—Sun Ship, Baldwin, Westinghouse, Viscose, General Steel Castings, etc.—have suffered heavy layoffs. Alarmed by an unemployment situation, which forced the government to place this area on the

critical list, more than a dozen unions, AFL, CIO and independent, formed a United Labor Committee, which is moving on a number of fronts in behalf of the workers of Delaware County.

And mainly it is this united labor group that is the backbone of the revolt against McClure.

MEANWHILE, the national developments on labor unity, the pressure of rank and file workers for united opposition to the attacks on their jobs and working conditions, plus the work of the local committees, have moved a

number of other leading union men here to join the growing unity movement. The result has been a number of publicly acknowledged switches in registration by union leaders.

• **Local Issues:** Unlike other areas of Delaware County Chester is a solid working-class city. Under the McClure regime it has suffered in regard to public services, housing is a key problem as are the schools. Two weeks ago a delegation of teachers told a meeting of city school directors that their wages are substandard. Some teachers, they said, are making \$71.60 after six years service and that 37 percent of Chester teachers receive less than \$4,100 a year.

• **Political Trend:** Undeniably, the Democratic Party victories, in adjoining Philadelphia and in the state, have influenced developments here. A number of figures, especially in middle class and liberal circles, have gained new courage and feel there is some point in continuing to buck McClure. Some of course are merely hopping on the bandwagon.

WITHOUT united labor action and pressure from the huge working class population here there could be no successful revolt against the GOP.

Republican Councilman Vincent Sanbe in switching to the Democrats blasted the GOP for ignoring the Chester longshoremen's demand for jobs. Constable John Gremminger hit at Republican Mayor Ralph Swartz's attacks on the city workers' unionization drive.

Lawrence Conner, a former state legislator from Chester with a labor-orientation, is slated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor next fall. And two union men, Philip News, executive secretary of Sun Shipyard Local 802, AFL Boilermakers and John M. Mullen, president of the Delaware County AFL Central Labor Council, are among Democratic candidates for Chester City Council.

Obviously, labor influence is making itself felt and Pew at last is meeting some real fighting opposition.

May Day Celebration

Reserve April 29—evening—for May Day Celebration and Dance, sponsored by Philadelphia Forum of Social Science.

North Star On South Street

By R. H. B.

'Birth of a Nation' Violates Germantown Traditions

ON APRIL 17 and 18, the Cinema Guild, a group devoted to "private showings of unusual films" has scheduled as part of a series a showing of the "Birth of a Nation."

A Cinema Guild broadside announces "All showings at the Wayne Avenue Playhouse in Germantown and characterizes the "Birth of a Nation" as "David Wark Griffith's never-to-be-forgotten epic of the reconstruction period."

IT IS BITTER irony that Germantown, should be the locale where an attempt is being made to re-introduce this glorification of the Ku Klux Klan to the people of Philadelphia. Germantown of the past was a strong abolition center and today some of the white "good neighbors" have formed welcoming committees to extend a hand of welcome and friendship to new Negro home owners who moved into their midst.

THE "BIRTH OF A NATION," for those who have forgotten or are just too young to know, was produced in 1915 and founded on Thomas Dixon's novel "The Clansman."

A souvenir program published for the opening in New York City hailed the picture as "The Most Stupendous and Fascinating Motion Picture Drama Created in the United States."

The program gives a detailed description of the film and here are just a few random quotes "the courageous and chivalric hosts of Ku Klux riding for dear life . . ." " . . . crack! crack! crack! of the Ku Klux Klan rifles announce rescue and safety." "Devoted women of the South make the white ghost-like costumes behind locked doors. . . ." "the nightmare of reconstruction. . . ." "What is there in Stoneman's life that made him so bitter to the Southern whites? Stoneman purposed to establish the complete political and social equality of the Negroes . . . he was grooming a half-breed protegee . . . as 'leader of his people'."

THE ATTEMPT TO BRING back to life the "Birth of a Nation" can only do harm to what ever Negro-white positive relationships and unity that now exist in Germantown and would also tend to bury what ever democratic traditions from the past that linger in this area today.

The current Cinema Guild film program now in progress has some very fine pictures among those being shown. "The Birth of a Nation" has no place on this or any other program. Write your opinion to The Cinema Guild, Wayne Avenue Playhouse, 4910 Wayne Ave.

Keystone Labor

Steel Officials Badly Shaken at Thought That CIO May Win Raise

PITTSBURGH.—Some 300 high officials of steel companies and big warehousing firms were knocked off their feet figuratively at a meeting in the exclusive Duquesne Club March 12 when Tom Campbell, editor of the authoritative trade magazine Iron Age predicted the CIO United Steelworkers would win a wage hike of from eight to 10 cents an hour in the forthcoming negotiations this summer under the wage-reopening clause of the union contract.

Steel prices would, he explained, then be raised \$3.50 to \$4.50 a ton. Production, he believed, would rise from the present 93 percent of capacity to 96 percent.

WILKES-BARRE.—AT a two-day Institute here on Workers Education sponsored by the Joint Board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Congressman Daniel J. Flood (D-11th District), was presented with a petition signed by 3,000 union members, urging the federal minimum wage be raised from the present 75 cents to \$1.25.

Flood promised his support and praised the labor movement for its political activity.

ALLENTOWN.—A delegation of AFL and CIO leaders secured the promise of Mayor Diefenderfer to get "in touch with legislative representatives of this area on the need of raising the federal minimum wage." Diefenderfer declared he was in favor of a higher wage.

The unionists plan to press the city council to support an increase to \$1.25 an hour.

SCRANTON.—The Board of Education has sent what it terms a "vigorous" protest to Federal officials and members of Congress against the plan by Ezra Benson, Secretary of Agriculture to eliminate the school lunch program.

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh

Presbytery has unanimously passed a resolution demanding equal job opportunities for all. Democratic Governor George M. Leader was commended for his stand on the matter.

PITTSBURGH.—Allan McNeill, secretary of the Committee to End Sedition Laws, has been indicted for not registering as an alien. In deportation proceedings against him, government witnesses testified—each under oath—that he had been born in Scotland, Australia and England. He is out under bail.

Conviction would entail a \$1,000 fine and / or six months.

POLITICS

(Continued from Page 16)

for minority groups.

HENCE, THE PRIMARY struggle also indicates what is necessary for the political health of the coalition if it is to carry its victory to a successful conclusion in the May primaries. Important in this connection for the coalition is continuous organizing and consolidating its strength in order to offset unscrupulous behind-the-scenes politics at the polls. Organized labor and the Negro people should work to guarantee maximum voting for the coalition endorsed candidates on May 17.

For a long time it has been rumored that ward politicians in the 5th councilmanic district wanted to ditch Alexander—and for obvious reasons. He supported the Mayor in the city charter and patronage fight.

This writer thinks Alexander has done a fair job and is well-qualified for office, and together with other coalition candidates should be given maximum support at the polls on May 17.

Communist Party Program

For Equality Against Discrimination

Note—We continue here the legislative program of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania. Preceding sections were published in our issues of March 13 and 20.

For Equality, Against Discrimination

1—That the Legislature enact an FEP law with effective penalty provisions for all violators.

2—That the Government immediately implement the letter and spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation in Pennsylvania public schools.

That all methods of evasion,—such as assigning pupils out of the school district to which they belong—be banned; that compliance include appointment of Negro teachers and principals to schools in all-white communities.

3—An end to discrimination against Negroes in public assistance.

4—Strict enforcement of laws banning discrimination in all public places and privately-controlled places serving public patronage.

5—For executive and legislative appointments of Negroes to all levels of judicial, executive and educational positions.

6—A State law prohibiting hidden clauses or agreements which allow restrictive covenants that prevent Negroes from purchasing property.

7—That the State Assembly resolve that requests from States enforcing segregation by law, or demanding extradition of Negroes alleged to have escaped from prisons in such states or to be "fugitives from justice," shall not be honored by the Governor.

Youth Legislation

1—State financial job training and work apprenticeship program to be administered on a non discriminatory basis.

2—State financed and teacher supervised teen-age recreation centers in working class and Negro communities. State operated and teacher supervised camps for children of lower income bracket families. Centers and camps to operate on strict non-discriminatory, non-quota basis.

3—Two free state colleges (one in Philadelphia, one in Allegheny County).

4—State law for voting and candidacy rights to start at 18 years of age.

Big Business Orders GOP Stooges To Block Jobless Pay, Says Leader



**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1955

1,000,000 in Pa. on 'Subsistence' Rations

ALTOONA.—More than a million citizens of Pennsylvania—one out of every 10—"must depend on government surplus food for their subsistence," was the testimony of Congressman James E. Van Zandt, of this district, before a subcommittee of the Senate two weeks ago.

There were some 79,000 unemployed, he said, in his own district—the 20th, which comprises Clearfield County with 42 percent out of work, Blair County with 27 percent, and Center County with 16 percent. The bulk of the jobless are miners and railroad workers.

These figures, the Congressman declared, had been verified not only by state authorities but also by the county commissioners. "They are so startling," he exclaimed, "that they should arouse direct and immediate reaction on the part of the government!"

Van Zandt, a Republican who has been strongly backed in past campaigns by the veterans' organizations and has been the mouthpiece of their high officials in de-

manding further militarization of the country, denounced "those who smugly insist there is no acute unemployment problem. There are thousands of jobless in my district who 'have never let up in the search for employment,' he declared.

"These good citizens," he exclaimed, "who have helped build their community, state and nation through their toil and taxes should not be expected to leave the great industrial state of Pennsylvania and roam over the U.S. in gypsy-like fashion seeking their daily bread."

The Congressman has introduced a bill—HR 860—to provide for a federally financed program of construction of public facilities aimed to reduce unemployment in areas of "substantial labor surplus," as classified by the Department of Labor.

SCRANTON. — The Hudson Coal Co. has closed down the Olyphant Breaker and the Eddy Creek Shaft in order to "curtail production to meet market conditions." 400 miners lost their jobs.

HARRISBURG.—Big Business stooges heading the Republican majority in the State Senate are blocking passage of the Administration's unemployment compensation bill, according to Governor George M. Leader. "Once again the lobbyists of the utili-

ties and the (Pennsylvania) Manufacturers Association have succeeded in having their private members in the Senate control the entire Republican vote," he charged in connection with the "unit" vote by which the bill was rejected March 17.

The Democrats had counted on at least two Republican Senators from industrialized areas swinging over to the bill's support, which would have given it the constitutional majority of 26 votes required for passage. Republican Senators voting for the Democratic measure would, under the unit rule, have faced possible expulsion from their party.

THE REPUBLICAN maneuver left the fate of the bill in doubt, because of the voting situation in the Senate where the nominal majority of two held by the Republicans has been negated by the enforced absence of two Republicans hospitalized for injuries and sickness.

Republican Senate Majority Leader Rowland B. Mahany announced that, with Republican Senator John Van Sant—one of the hospitalized members—expected back last Monday, he would try to get the Republican version of the bill through the Senate.

Even if Van Sant takes his seat, however, the Republicans would still have been short one vote for its passage. They expected that to come from a break in the Democratic ranks. A news story from Harrisburg in last Sunday's Philadelphia Inquirer reported that Democratic Senator Miles R. Derk, of Lycoming County, threatened to bolt his party and furnish that vote.

IN THIS EVENT there would be a deadlock between the Republican-controlled Senate and the Democratic-controlled House, with the result that the two bills would

be referred to a joint conference committee for compromise of their differences. That would be a victory for the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, Chambers of Commerce and other representatives of big corporations, especially the utilities, which have flooded the legislators with their opposition propaganda.

Gov. Leader's announcement that he would veto any bill that fails to increase the employer's contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund exposes what the Republican aim is.

The need for increased rates on the employers is highlighted by the startling fact that the Fund last year paid out \$260,000,000 in benefits but received only \$89,000,000 in employer contributions. The result was that the Fund dropped by the end of last year from its normal of some \$600,000,000 to \$391,000,000, close to the "danger point" where benefits would automatically have had to be cut most drastically.

THE IMPORTANCE to the whole nation of an initial victory can.

in this Pennsylvania struggle for more adequate unemployment compensation and assurance of a Fund sufficient to meet the probable demands upon it during the course of this year was emphasized in the recent warning by AFL president George Meany. "Reactionary forces all over the country," he said "are trying to weaken unemployment compensation by favoring an increase in weekly benefits without providing the funds to pay it."

Actually here in our state the Manufacturers Association and Chambers of Commerce took an even more reactionary position. They opposed every provision in the Administration bill that would have been of any benefit to the workers, even the clause which would have restored to women workers in their sixth month of pregnancy and until a month after delivery of their baby the right of receiving unemployment pay. The Republican stooges of these groups prefer to have such mothers heartlessly kicked off the payrolls, to fend for themselves as best they

Governor's Jobless Pay Bill Needs to Be Supported Now

IF THE "DANGER POINT" of the Unemployment Compensation Fund is reached without any prior change in the law:

1—Maximum benefits automatically drop to \$20 a week and coverage drops to a maximum of 20 weeks.

2—"As many as 40,000 would be forced off the rolls because they have already received \$400" (the maximum) (Editorial in Philadelphia Bulletin, March 18).

3—Excluding these, the 160,000 still on the rolls would suffer a cut of ONE HALF in their standard of living. They and their families would be reduced to the "subsistence level" of those on public assistance.

4—A cut of at least \$2,000,000 a week in consumer purchasing power on a state scale would hit every community in the state.

That's why what happens in the Legislature to the administration Unemployment Compensation Bill affects you and all workers in particular. That's why it is time for the rank and file of labor and every progressive organization to bring pressure to bear upon their State Senators for the passage of S 96, the administration bill.

Morse Warns Pa. CIO Eisenhower Risks War

PHILADELPHIA. — Unemployment in the state and political action by labor were the two big subjects discussed at the 18th Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, held here at the Bellevue - Stratford Hotel March 15-18.

However, it was U.S. Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore) who really shook up the thinking of many of the 1,200 delegates on the vital issue of the dangers to labor and the people in the pro-war policies of the Eisenhower Administration. This ran counter to the policies

enunciated on that subject by many top leaders of the union movement, including some from the CIO but more particularly, by AFL President George Meany, slated to be head of the new united labor movement.

MORSE CHARGED in his speech during the closing session that the President's foreign policy towards Asia and particularly the Formosan question exposes the U. S. to the risk of war. Such a war, he told the hushed delegates, would "for the first time in our history be brought on by 'an aggressive act of the U.S. Government.'"

"No one in the history of the world," he continued, "has been able to invade and conquer China. The U.S. cannot accomplish this even with the use of hydrogen and other atomic bombs."

"The U.S. had no right even to think of defending Quemoy and the Matsu islands off the Red Chinese mainland. If we should do so it would be an act of aggression on our part and of intervention in a country's civil war. . .

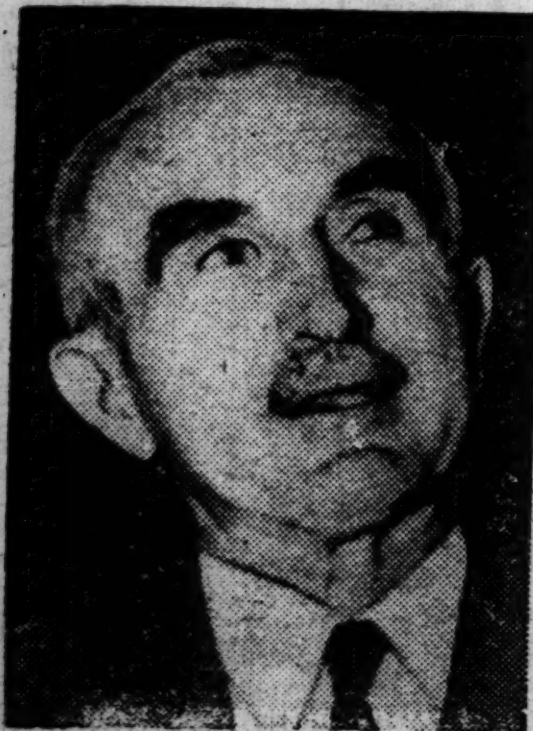
of war."

The Oregon Senator, now registered as a Democrat in the Senate, just as severely criticized the Eisenhower Administration's domestic policy.

"President Eisenhower," he charged, "is responsible for the 'trickle-down' policy, which holds that if you give all the cream to big business, a few crumbs might slip through to the masses. These are his policies and he should be held responsible for what is happening to the economy of this country."

BOTH MORSE and U.S. Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo), who also spoke, charged the Republican national administration with a tax write-off "give-away" to big business last year. Morse said this would cost the nation \$19,000,000,000 in a 17-year period.

Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., in his welcoming address, warned that there is "far too much" unemployment in Philadelphia and the state. He stressed the need for the \$1.25 per hour federal minimum wage demanded by organized labor, "as essential to a rounded economy." The CIO had, he said, helped politically to bring good government to this city and made other "excellent contributions" to the community.



SEN. WAYNE MORSE

Keystone Politics

Clark's Primary Fight Places More Negro-Labor Candidates

By THOMAS NABRIED

PHILADELPHIA. THE STRUGGLE against machine politics reached a high point in Philadelphia in Mayor Joseph S. Clark's fight to have organized labor and the Negro representation increased among the candidates endorsed for City Council in the May primary elections.



TOM NABRIED

The endorsement of two Negro candidates broke a 20-year stalemate, and for the first time in Philadelphia's history the possibility of slating and electing more than one Negro to City Council can become a reality.

THE FIRST NEGRO city councilman was elected in 1935. Since that time the "powers that be" did not see the necessity of increasing Negro members to that city legislative body even though Negro voters have grown considerably in numbers.

And until the good government coalition formed around the candidacies of Joseph S. Clark, Richardson Dilworth unseated the GOP 67 years of city rule in 1951, organized labor did not have a single seat in the City Council. Thus, the struggle for official endorsement of more labor and Negro candidates for the city council enhanced principles of coalition government and democracy

(Continued on Page 15)

Eyes of Labor Are On UAW Convention

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 3 Vol. XX, No. 13
(16 Pages)

MARCH 27, 1955
Price 10 Cents



In Place of Flowers

[We reach 82 percent of our Worker subscription goals, 70 percent of our Daily Worker goals, as most areas go all-out to complete the campaign successfully by April 3.—See Page 13.]

IT IS TOO EARLY at this writing for any sizeable response to our plea last week opening the annual \$100,000 fund campaign. Our first contribution, from a Chelsea, Manhattan, friend of The Worker, contains overtones of tragedy. It is for \$20, sent to her by some friends, following the death of her husband. "Instead of flowers—so soon gone," her friends wrote, "we'd like you to give this where it will do some lasting good—in memory of one who was our teacher and friend, whom we loved for what he taught us and

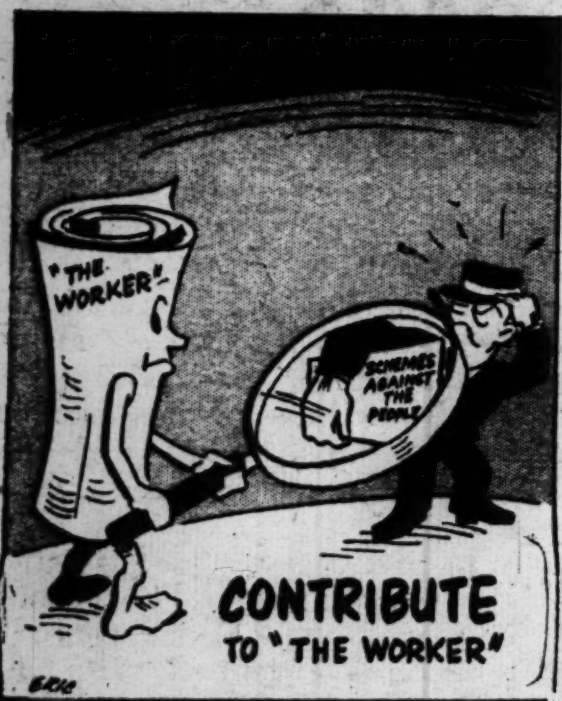
the friendship he gave us and you—whom we are proud to know and love and call friend."

There was a second response, \$26 and this note: "Please find enclosed check which fulfills the second half of a pledge of \$1 a week for 1954. I pledge another \$5 a week for 1955."

These, we said, were responses since the plea was published. But even before that, Indiana friends of The Worker sent \$400 to mark the release from jail of editor John Gates, imprisoned under the vicious thought-control Smith Act. The Indians know our needs and anticipated the fund campaign.

But now it is on, full blast. We need your response quickly, in the worst way.

ATTENTION Workers readers: On April 1, the Daily Worker subscription rate, which was set at \$8 for the circulation campaign, goes up to the regular \$12. Combination rates go up from \$10.50 to \$13. You still have a few days to take advantage of the special price in order to add the Daily Worker to your Worker sub. If you are a D.W. subscriber now, and if your sub has not expired, you can still renew at the old rate, and it will be automatically extended for a full year.



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

By ADAM LAPIN

In observing the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt The Worker will publish April 3 the first installment of a biography of the New Deal and FDR's role in it. The author, Adam Lapin,

managing editor of the Daily People's World, was our Washington correspondent from 1934 to 1944 and witnessed many of the events he describes and interprets. Subsequent installments will appear daily in the Daily Worker.

Zero Hour Here To Hold Rent Lids

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE leaders were prepared to touch off the fuse this week on the explosive rent control debate that will go a long way in determining the fate of more than 3½ million families now under rent protection. The final draft of the Temporary State Rent Commission bill, headed by GOP Majority Leader Assemblyman Joseph F. Carlino, not only reneged on "compromise" agreements made earlier with the Harriman Administration, but went further in appeasing the Real Estate trust than gouging landlords had hoped.

Although the proposed legislation continues New York City controls, even to the extent of eliminating the pass-along or new equalization formula to boost rents, the full extent of the 48-page GOP bill would mean:

- Complete decontrol in 15 counties with option to recon- trol only if such action is taken before July 1. These counties are Suffolk, Dutchess, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, Colombia, Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Oswego, Saratoga, Seneca, Steuben, Ulster and Yates.
- Decontrol of all one-and-two family homes in Nassau County.
- Continued controls in Westchester and Rockland, Albany, Clinton, Cayuga, Broome, Jefferson, Monroe, Otsega, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, and the five boroughs of New York City.
- Schenectady, Onandaga and Oneida counties are brought under control except for one-and-two-family houses. But here, unlike Nassau, local action can re- control these dwellings.

STATE RENT Administrator Charles Abrams, who had been led to believe in his conferences with Carlino and GOP leaders that little would be done to further dislocate the harassed and fearful upstate families, expressed shock at the extent of the decontrol features in the Republican bill. Not only did upstate get "the business," but New York City, too, was hit hard.

"We gained nothing that we asked except the power to revoke a certificate of eviction in the narrow use of fraud—everything else we gained we had under court decision," Abrams said.

This is what the new Republican bill withdrew from its first draft which Abrams and Harriman aides had been promised would also be contained in the final bill:

- 1—The right of tenants to re-

(Continued on Back Page)

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

The Bigger Jungle

By JOSEPH NORTH

I AM AN ALUMNUS of the Graham Street gang as well as of our public schools. For these reasons, plus others equally valid, I have a preoccupation with what is termed juvenile delinquency.

I went to see "Blackboard Jungle," an MGM creation, and once again my ire rises as I think about Hollywood's sins. When will the folk of the nation whittle down its megalomaniac obsession with violence?

I came away from Loew's State feeling as though my jugular vein had fortuitously escaped the sharp edge of a gleaming eight-inch knife, and that is not a figure of speech.

This picture purports to pose the very real problem of delinquency. I feel it will only muddy the nation's thought on the question, even though it has many telling touches. But when it deals with them it stutters and moves on, fast. Overwhelming all is a chilling violence and I came away from the movie angry that those who build a society that corrupts the youth have the gall to blame them for their corruption. And this film has it that all kids (certainly in trade schools) are juvenile Capones.

GLENN FORD is the idealistic teacher who comes to a trade school somewhere in New York slums. His first day's experiences are catastrophic. The youngsters in the assembly hall are about as orderly as Jesse James' gang spending its loot at the Last Chance saloon. They behave as though all were weaned on marijuana. The school day ends logically enough with an attempted rape in the library. As one of the astonished young teachers said: "Last time I felt this way was when I hit the beach at Salerno."

So the picture gallops on for two hours and seven minutes,

and even includes superior forms of sadism like poison-pen letters to the teacher's wife. Its best sequence perhaps is the story of the Negro student, splendidly played by Sidney Poitier, who throws his support to the teacher who has been wooing his loyalty, his understanding. Poitier, a natural leader, swings the class behind him and behind the teacher and all is well that ends well—save for the two delinquents who are dragged to the reformatory. It is an index to some of the film's evils that one has an Italian name and one an Irish name, as though these two national groups have an option on violence.

I cannot in this space formally review the film: it must suffice to say that it is certainly skillful and contains some splendid acting. Whatever else is wrong with Hollywood it is not the lack of know-how. Its philosophy is its disease.

AT BOTTOM what ails the film is the portrayal of the school and its inhabitants as an island unto itself. We do not see its relation, and that of its inhabitants, to society as a whole, this money-ruled society of which the schools are a part. The film shows us a few lonely teachers stranded on this island left to deal with the young savages who inhabit it. The burden is put on the teaching profession which should produce more pedagogues like Glenn Ford.

But what is wrong with the film is the fact that life already has produced many Glenn Fords. And in life, the real delinquents, the School Boards, the men of property, are busily lashing the Fords out of the classroom.

In life these authorities are glorifying the stoolpigeon, demanding that they play the role of Judas—a fine model for our

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

—See Page 4

Mine - Mill Parley Votes To Negotiate for Merger

SPOKANE, Wash.

THE 50th CONVENTION of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers adjourned last week after nominating John Clark for re-election as president. Clark will be unopposed in the secret referendum election in May. The new executive board to be elected May will take office on July 1 for a two-year term.

Orville Larson of Miami, Ariz., was nominated for reelection as western vice president, also without opposition.

Nominated for eastern vice-president were Asbury Howard of Bessemer, Ala., and Michael Gazy of Ansonia, Conn. Howard is the incumbent.

Albert Pezzati of New York, incumbent secretary-treasurer, will be opposed in the referendum by Cartulo Sanchez of Douglas, Ariz.

The delegates voted unanimously to authorize International officers of Mine-Mill to "pursue negotiations" for the purpose of affiliating with the mainstream of organized labor on a basis that will "protect the integrity and identity of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

The resolution expressed confidence that "we can defeat the attempts that will be made to smother or swallow up Mine-Mill, to purge its leadership, or to chop it up in pieces either before or after any affiliation is arranged."

THE DELEGATES approved a resolution on peace calling for "agreement on controlled disarmament and outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction."

The resolution urged "a loosening of the tight barriers which now stand in the way of trade between the U. S. and many important areas of the world." Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, it



JOHN CLARK

said, "is now advocating increased trade with Communist countries, saying that such trade in carefully screened non-strategic goods might help to wipe out 'fears and antagonism' against the U. S. in those countries."

Commenting that "there is more and more hope for peaceful give-and-take bargaining for peace," the convention reiterated the proposal made by Mine-Mill for several years now for "immediate negotiations among five major powers—including China—leading to settlement of all major differences."

A WAGE INCREASE of 20 cents an hour and major improve-

ments in health and welfare and pension plans topped the list of five national demands for 1955 bargaining approved by the convention.

Other demands adopted on recommendation of the union's newly elected National Wage Policy Committee were:

- Lost time pay of \$60 a week to be paid during any period of unemployment due to illness, accident on or off the job, layoff or any other involuntary unemployment. Whether lost pay is partially compensated by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation, "the employer shall make up the balance up to the \$60 level."

- Improved holidays and vacations "up to the highest existing level of benefits."

- Fair Employment Practices clauses to be included in all contracts, guaranteeing "against discrimination in hiring, promotion, upgrading, apprenticeship, job training, layoff, discharge or management of any company facility because of race, color, creed, sex or age."

EARLIER, the convention had adopted unanimously a resolution on "Defend Your Union" describing "the legal persecution" of Mine-Mill organizer M. E. Travis and Clinton Jencks "as much a part of the conspiracy to break this union as was the murder trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood in the early days of the Western Federation of Miners."

DURING DISCUSSION of the resolution, delegates from every district of the union rose to pledge support for the campaign to vindicate Travis and Jencks. Pledges totaling \$4,000 were made, and many delegates promised that sizeable monthly contributions would be forthcoming from their locals.

It was disclosed that Travis has been assigned as a regional director for the union on the west coast, and that he will be stationed in San Francisco.

The convention also voted in favor of a series of proposals to give the 30,000-member Canadian membership full autonomy within the international union.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Senators Get Grim Jobs Picture • Hail Fight on State Scab Laws

AROUSING LABOR movement has held line against right-to-work laws in many state legislatures, according to AFL News-Reporter. Though fight is far from over, paper said, a survey has revealed that scab laws have been blocked where labor is strongest. With 46 state legislatures meeting this year, however, labor still faces great danger. Paper took heart from labor mobilization which killed such laws in Massachusetts and Idaho.

GRIM picture of unemployment in coal mining, railroad and motorcycle industries was painted in testimony before Senate labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W.Va.) W. Va. Gov. Marland urged steps to stop "strangulation of the coal mining industry" of his state. Of a population of two million, state has 63,000 unemployed.

"SELLOUT" charge was tossed at Harry Lundeberg, president of AFL Sailors Union of Pacific, for his proposals to cut wages and crews on U.S. merchant ships. Charge was made by head of the maritime unions, including Joseph Curran, president of CIO National Maritime Union. Later Lundeberg walked out of Washington conference of AFL and CIO Maritime Unions, declaring that unity steps in this field are "ended."

OPERATIONS were suspended on Louisville and Nashville

Railroad as non-operating unions' strike remained effective. Action was taken after Kentucky court lifted temporary injunction barring operating crafts from respecting picket lines.

FBI was called into Southern Bell telephone strike by company on charges of sabotage. CIO Communication Workers has blasted charge as phony. Walkout of 50,000 workers in nine southern states began March 16.

MEDIATION efforts were continuing in Brooklyn Daily Eagle strike despite announcement by publisher that it was shutting down paper. Mass meeting of strikers voted confidence in efforts of CIO American Newspaper Guild.

MERGER with UAW-CIO was recommended to locals by leaders of Farm Equipment division of independent United Electrical Workers.

DRIVE for \$1.25 national minimum wage was launched by meeting of 500 shop stewards in New York City. Campaign will work in concert with AFL in area.

MERGED UNION, CIO Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers won its first victory only six hours after it was born. Workers at General Petroleum refinery, Ferndale, Wash., voted for union 113 to 96 over AFL Operating Engineers.

Farm - Labor Bloc Lining Up vs. GOP

By ROB F. HALL

ON JUNE 20, 1947, the House voted 331 to 83 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Among the ballots which thus saddled the slave labor law on the backs of American workers were the votes of 106 members of Truman's own Democratic Party.

These 106 Congressmen represented districts in which farmers were a predominant part of the population.

They included men like Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) now chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla) now Democratic whip. Had these farm bloc Congressmen voted with the Northern Democrats from urban districts, the National Association of Manufacturers, which was pushing Taft-Hartley, could not have secured the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Labor and the nation would have been spared Taft-Hartley.

THIS SOMEWHAT ancient history is recalled today because there are signs that unity between the farm bloc and the pro-labor bloc, which was sought unsuccessfully then, may be coming into being.

Last week in Washington, Chairman Cooley, author of HR 12, the bill which would give farmers fixed, high support prices for their major crops, called attention to the fact that for the first time a farm bill the backing of organized labor. He predicted that despite the opposition of President Eisenhower and the GOP, it will pass the House when it reaches the floor sometime after the Easter recess, and, April 13, it will pass the Senate.

From the first time in the history of the United States...

twenty years I have been in Congress we have clear-cut labor support," said Cooley.

The House Agriculture Committee, which is composed of

(Continued on Page 15)

And Jelke Sat in Wide-eyed Innocence

By AUGUSTA STRONG

AT LEAST two hours ahead of time a double line of men, about 50 deep waited outside the courtroom door, hoping for one of the 40 seats allotted to the public . . . for the



PAT WARD

press had promised a good show. The newspaper's cry of "freedom of the press," when the public was barred from the first trial, had given millionaire Minot Jelke, a new day in court. Now for a nickel on any newsstand you could purchase a daily drama in pornography, and reporters filled most of the courtroom seats.

Inside Judge Valente's court, the crowd waited listlessly through some preliminaries—then there was a stir as the principal figures in the show began to arrive. First the jury; then Minot F. Jelke, heir to an oleomargarine fortune, flanked fore and aft by attorneys, the District Attorney. Then, the "Star of the Show," Pat Ward, pallid and distant-eyed under the hundred-odd pair of dissecting eyes, with a mincing walk that strove for bravado, but her shoulders in a perpetual cringe that gave the lie to the glassy aloofness of her face.

THE CHIEF WITNESS for the state mounted the throne, beside Judge Valente. Defense Attorney George Washington Herz began his barrage of questions. Not a paper rattled, no one coughed as the courtroom strained to catch the answers which poured in a steady monotone.

It took no imagination to grasp the picture of a problem youth from a workingclass home, ready to graduate at 16 from the school of juvenile delinquency into the world of adult crime, with the willing assistance of many figures—some known to the public, and many others.

—The sordid details were repeated monotonously throughout the day—changing only in regard to time and place—of the greed, degradation, shame in the hotels, bars, and resorts of cafe society.

It wasn't hard to recall that the same cafes named as the haunts of the procurers, prostitutes, and their patrons had also been the playground and part-time office of another unsavory set.

In the same gilded interiors, Harvey Matusow, the repentant informer, had told the courts he relaxed and plotted with Roy Cohn, the McCarthyite, to frame up Communist and union leaders. Here he had celebrated the success of his lies with Howard Rushmore, the professional anti-Communist.

IT WAS A TAWDRY, ugly business from beginning to end. A case of prostitution had been singled out for a sensational trial and the district attorney's office was sparing no pains to secure a conviction. But every newspaperman knows of organized prostitution flourishing in this city, tied to big shot political figures.

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany to Address Auto Meet

DETROIT.

George Meany, president of the AFL, will be one of the guest speakers at the UAW-CIO's 15th Constitutional Convention in Cleveland the week of March 27, 1955, the UAW-CIO announced today. Meany will speak on the third day of the Convention, Tuesday, March 29.

U.S. Senator Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, will speak Monday, March 28. Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the speakers on Thursday, March 31.





THE AUTO STORY

Real Wages of Auto Workers Have Fallen

By WILLIAM ALLAN
DETROIT.

ONE OF THE GOALS of the 15th Constitutional Convention of the CIO Auto Workers will be to mobilize for a winning wage and contract pattern not only for the 1,500,000 members of their union but for the entire labor movement.

The auto workers are pressing for a militant struggle in behalf of their demands and they want no part of the employer newspaper pleas to "water down" their economic demands in "order not to rock the boat" in '55.

Certainly the profit fat auto corporations, especially General Motors and Ford would like to go through 1955 without having to pay anything extra to the workers, while they press the same workers for unheard of production output.

As the convention and simultaneously the meetings with GM and Ford come almost together the employers kept-press conceals some big issues before the auto workers. What they cover up are unemployment (146,000 idle now in Michigan) speedup and the drive for wage cuts by employers.

THE DRIVE for maximum profits also highlights the auto situation. General Motors reported \$806 million profit in 1954. Ford is named as having wrung \$200 million profits after taxes out of its workers in 1954.

While these companies slug it out with each other for cash customers, they along with Chrysler and the Little Three are united in one anti-labor drive. Examples are: Kaiser-Willys workers forced by the company to take a 5 percent to 10 percent wage cut; Studebaker workers at first rejected then were pressed into voting for a 14 percent wage cut; The Press

Metals Company in Port Huron, Mich., forced its workers to accept a wage cut; American Motor (Hudson-Nash) sought increased productivity to make the firm "more competitive" with the Big Three.

Chrysler was part of this parade wanting to "enlist" the workers for "the firm's 1955 production plans." A fancy way for calling for more sweat and production from its workers. GM and Ford highlighted their attacks through speedup and penalizing workers who fought back.

THE AUTO WORKERS know other things. That is in 1946-47 they won an average annual wage increase of over 16 cents an hour. Since the five year contract has been in vogue the average annual gain was shaved down to 9 1/13 cents an hour. The post war money wage increases of auto workers dropped behind average of all manufacturing.

As one looks at the tremendous profits of GM in the last five years of \$3,000,000,000, and Ford, \$968,649,000 the auto workers know what has happened.

The real wages of auto workers have declined. Due to increased automation and speedup the auto workers share in his product (i.e. the relation of his real wages to productivity) declined by one-fifth between 1948 and 1953. The auto workers output per man has grown by approximately two-thirds compared with pre-war years. This is one of the reasons you now find 146,000 idle in Michigan at the height of the season.

Thus the auto workers real living standards have gone down and the corporations profit have gone up.

These are the demands that the press says can "rock the boat."

- Guaranteed Employment Plan (Annual Wage)

- 40 hours call in pay.

- 10 to 12 cents general wage increase.

- Improved fringe benefit (pensions, health insurance, overtime rates, holiday and vacation pay, shift premium pay).

- HMaximum two year contract.

- Model Fair Practice Clause.

- Preferential hiring of laid off union members.

- Contract guarantees to end speedup, "company security" clauses and bottleneck grievances procedures.

- Improved local contracts.

Eyes of All Labor Are On The UAW-CIO Convention

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE 15th CONVENTION of the 1,500,000-member United Automobile Workers opening in Cleveland Sunday could hardly be better-timed to influence important developments affecting labor and the people as a whole. In a sense, the convention will have before it "unfinished business" initiated or highlighted at the 14th Convention in Atlantic City, two years ago.

The spotlight will be upon the convention mainly because it will be the final mobilization for the union's wage struggle due to come to a head within a month after adjournment. Two years ago the union only projected the Guaranteed Annual Wage as the No. 1 demand for a new contract. This convention meets on the eve of the contract deadline.

The immediate wage question will be only one of the problems to come under review. There is the problem of the next economic goals that may come up for decision within the next two years in view of the UAW's present program of limiting the duration of the next agreement to two years.

THE LAST convention of the UAW charted a policy for new advances in other fields, especially in

THE AUTO STORY

its foreign policy, civil liberties, civil rights and political action resolutions. What has happened to those resolutions? To what extent have they been carried out in life? The delegates will have to take a serious look-back if their new resolutions are to have a real meaning.

There is also a new factor in the picture. The CIO and AFL have agreed to merge. Before the year is over the UAW will be part of a federation uniting 15,000,000 workers. A convention of labor that meets today has to set its sights for higher goals because the backing of a united and much stronger labor movement brings higher-level objectives within reach.

Guaranteed wages and employment have for years been regarded as a "pie-in-the-sky" idea, but

are becoming more realistic in the new situation.

WHAT about the shorter workweek? At the last convention the resolution of Ford Local 600, calling for the 30-hour week was denounced by the UAW's administration spokesmen on the ground that it would "interfere" with the GAW demand. The attitude has changed some since then, however. Last fall Walter Reuther said it would be the next big objective. In view of the fact that the auto industry has now definitely returned to "normalcy" so that the bulk of its annual output is turned out in about six months, the need for the shorter workweek is more pressing than ever.

With respect to foreign policy, there seems to be a strange situation in the UAW. Like all other resolutions, the foreign policy resolution of the last convention was sponsored by the administration. It is presumed, therefore, that everything in that resolution was favored by the administration.

That resolution said that "the road to peace must be kept open" and "at all times our government must be prepared to continue its efforts for negotiating settlement of issues that threaten war." It further said "we must not allow ourselves to be stampeded by reactionary isolationists or by trigger-happy Senators into having resort to force so long as opportunities for peaceful settlement remain."

THE resolution quoted from a speech of then Soviet Premier Malenkov as follows:

"At the present time there is not one dispute or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of mutual understanding of interested countries. This is our attitude toward all countries, among them the United States of America."

The resolution called for "sitting down with the leaders of the Kremlin," and noted that "through long experience organized labor has demonstrated that negotiations at the bargaining table can become a satisfactory alternative for a contest of economic power when both sides prefer peace to war." The resolution went on:

"Negotiation is not appeasement, (Continued on Page 14)



Automation Nut Can Be Cracked

THE AUTO STORY

"Properly used, they (automatic production techniques) can advance by many years the realization in America of man's age old dream of an economy of abundance."

"Improperly used, for narrow and selfish purposes, they can create a social and economic nightmare in which men walk idle and hungry-made obsolete as producers because the mechanical monsters around them cannot replace them as consumers."

—UAW-CIO Convention Resolution on Automation, Atlantic City, March, 1953

IN THE TWO years since the UAW-CIO convention indicated the two roads open to the American people as a result of automation, the signposts have multiplied many times so that there can no longer be any doubts.

We can either take the road to a fuller, more abundant life by making sure that the introduction of automation is accompanied by

ironclad guarantees that the workers will have the purchasing power to buy back the tremendously increased quantity of goods they produce—or we can invite all-out depression by allowing the big corporations to milk automation for greater and greater profits at our expense.

Big Business spokesmen like Commerce Secretary Weeks and U. S. Steel's Fairless imply that any talk about automation making the need for a guaranteed annual wage, a 30-hour week, substantial wage increases and other economic safeguards imperative is "subversive fear mongering." They decry any insinuations that the corporations would be so shortsighted that they would milk automatic machinery at the expense of the workers. "After all," their argument runs, "companies can see that they'll need customers for increased production, and will act accordingly."

THESE corporation spokesmen

conveniently forget some basic facts of life:

They forget 1929—the "crisis of overproduction" caused by the greed of corporations for profits.

They forget the tremendous speedup drive in industry in recent years. This speedup has been largely accomplished by conventional machinery but there isn't a case on record where a corporation voluntarily recognized the need to turn back to the workers any part of the value of their increased production.

They forget the "runaway" shops in which corporations have been only too ready to transfer their operations to low-wage areas without regard to the loss in purchasing power.

And the corporation front men forget the tremendous profits raked in by the companies in 1954, despite at least 4,000,000 unemployed, including more than a quarter-million in the auto industry.

IN A SENSE Benjamin Fairless is right when he stated in a recent (Continued on Page 14)



Big 4 Talks Become Hottest Political Issue

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE ISSUE of a Big Four conference is hot as a fire cracker again. It has become an issue of American politics in a most unexpected manner. The major antagonists, at this writing, are chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and President Eisenhower.

Let's take it step-by-step.

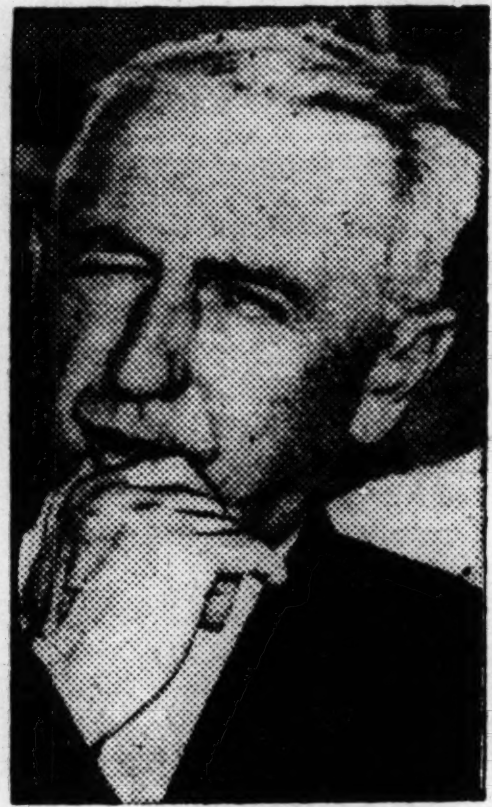
And hold your hat, otherwise the flip-flops and summersaults of the antagonists will throw you.

Despite the flip-flops one big thing stood out—the long fight for peaceful coexistence and for east-west negotiations has brought the issue out in a public debate. Both the Administration and the Democratic leadership have been forced to retreat from their openly bellicose position.

It all started when Dulles reversed his pledge to Churchill and published the State Department's version of the Yalta papers. The aim was obvious: first to discredit the idea of Big - Power negotiations, second to smear the Democrats as associates of Stalin in a plot against two sterling anti-Communists, Hitler and Hirohito.

SENATOR GEORGE stuck up a moist finger to see how public sentiment winds were blowing and quickly attacked the State Department for trying to hamper future high level conferences with this "kiss-and-tell" kind of maneuver.

Then George went even further—he called for a Big Four conference at the earliest possible time. What a tribute it is to the power of this idea that the GOP didn't dare assail George as a "red dupe." After all, the Daily Worker had made the same charges against the State Department about the Yalta papers before George did.



SEN. GEORGE

And, horrors, the next day, Pravda said the same thing too!

Enter the State Department, through its press secretary Henry Suydam with a statement that of course the Administration favors a Big Four meeting, but first the Soviet Union has to "show its good faith" by deeds of peace.

Next day (Tuesday) President Eisenhower had a meeting with his GOP congressional leaders. After the conference, Senator Knowland, staunch spokesman for his Chiang Kai-shek constituency, said that Eisenhower opposes a Big-Four meeting now. The President, according to Knowland

wants the Soviet Union to "prove" its peace desires by agreeing to a German settlement, an Austrian settlement and a Korean settlement, all presumably on Eisenhower's terms. Knowland said the George proposal is "not the viewpoint of the government at the present time."

The comment of George to this was as direct as anything we've heard from a politician recently:

"If you are going to wait until peace has been reached in the world, you'd want a meeting of jubilation" instead of a top-level conference to try to solve problems, George declared.

BACK TO PRESIDENTIAL secretary Hagerty the newsmen rushed. Any they were "somewhat amazed to hear" Hagerty say, according to United Press (March 22) that the President feels there is no conflict in the views of George, the State Department and Knowland.

So next the reporters rushed to the State Department again. And now, Henry Suydam (just a day later) said the George proposal "is in harmony" with its views. But more significant, Suydam, as United Press noted, "left out a condition he mentioned yesterday that Russia must show evidence of good faith before the United States agrees to such a parley."

It appeared to the United Press

(Continued on Page 13)

A-Threats Against China Peril U.S.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- Will Scelba Fall Too?
- Ford Man in Foreign Post

ITALY'S PREMIER Mario Scelba leaves for the U. S. and commentators in Europe were wondering out loud whether the precedent set under which premiers fall after visiting the U.S. would continue. After Japan's premier Yoshida visited the U.S. he was voted out of office and right after Mendes-France visited he too was ousted.

A RUSSIAN who worked at the Ford River Rouge plant was named a first Deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union. V. V. Kuznetsov had been head of the Soviet trade unions. Back in the early 30s he worked a year at a Ford open hearth in the steel mill. Formerly Kuznetsov had been ambassador to China.

CONSULTATIONS have been held by the Soviet Union and seven other European socialist governments on setting up a unified military command in the event of ratification of the Paris agreements to rearm West Germany. The Chinese government also participated in the consultations and expressed solidarity with the plans.

ELEVEN SOVIET students and youth editors will arrive in New York around April 15 the Institute of International Education announced. An institute spokesman said the Soviet youth will probably remain in New York for three or four days before setting out on a trips to Washington, the south, the mid-west and the far west.

SWEDISH ENGINEERS and workers of the power administration of their country is visiting the Soviet Union at the same time a group of Soviet power experts and workers is touring Sweden. The Swedish

electric power experts were studying Soviet experience in transmitting electric power by alternating current of 400,000 volts and by high voltage direct current.

THE BRITISH Labor Party executive committee has decided not to expel left-wing leader Aneurin Bevan at this time. The right-wing, headed by Attlee, had intended to expel him from the party after ousting him from the party's parliamentary caucus. But the vote was so close in the caucus and protests from trade unionists all over Britain were strong that the right-wing retreated.

IN PREPARATION for a World Peace Assembly in Helsinki on May 22 a signature campaign for destroying atomic bombs and peace conferences are being held in more than 60 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and Australia. In China and the Soviet Union hundreds of millions of signatures are being collected calling for banning the bombs. In Japan over 17 million signatures had been gotten in a recent campaign.

TWO MORE ARAB attacks against Israel were reported on the border with Jordan. Marauders ambushed and killed an Israeli in Jezreel, a village on Mount Gilboa. In the UN Security Council only Soviet delegate Sobolev has called for taking into account Israeli complaints as well as Arab. Israeli's delegate to the UN presented a long list of violations of his country's borders by Egypt.

LAST MONDAY Secretary of State Dulles again threatened China that if they seek to possess their offshore islands the President of the U. S. has been "authorized" to launch a preventive war. And the President himself has admitted that in such an action our armed forces would use atomic bombs.

This threat of atomic war came as still another top atomic scientist warned that merely experimental H-bomb explosions were endangering the human race.

Prof. Frederick Soddy, one of Britain's leading atomic scientists, said (N.Y. Times March 21) experimental H-bomb explosions were "getting out of hand."

The blasts "are fouling the air with radioactivity," he said, adding, "it is nonsense to say it is harmless."

Prof. Soddy, who helped make the first atomic bombs, said in a Sunday Chronicle interview that radioactive gases might devastate the natural resources of the country and bring economic chaos. He said human genes might be affected and jeopardize human fertility.

BUT IN LAST week's threats Dulles accused the Chinese of acting like Hitler.

Even Britain's conservative government has proposed that the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu should be evacuated by Chiang Kai-shek. Author James Michener had admitted that our seizure of Quemoy and Matsu is the same as though the Russians held Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The crisis into which Dulles had gotten our country was emphasized when Chiang Kai-shek on Wednesday threatened again that he would refuse to evacuate Quemoy and Matsu and would fight regardless of the blood spilled. He still hoped for American blood to be spilled on those islands.

And there was still the Eisenhower-Dulles threat of using atomic weapons.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854, Cable Address: "Dalwerk," New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$13.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	

UAW'S OPPORTUNITY

THE SPOTLIGHT shifts to Cleveland this week, upon the delegates to the convention of the United Automobile Workers—America's largest and most influential of unions.

There is far more than usual interest in this convention. The sessions will raise the curtain for this year's wage struggle for the auto workers and all labor—a struggle that may prove decisive on the key demand of guaranteed employment.

The convention, the first large union to meet since the AFL-CIO merger was announced, can chart the program for the long-needed big advance that a united labor movement can set in motion.

The convention can set the tone for the much needed higher level, and more independent, political action by united labor aiming for victory in 1956.

IT CAN LAUNCH and spell out that "counter-offensive" on the civil liberties front that the Los Angeles convention of the CIO called for, and put greater labor vigor behind the desegregation movement in the country.

The delegates have the opportunity to put America's largest union squarely on the side of those who, like Sen. George, have called for big-power negotiations for peace.

Because of the great responsibility that falls on this convention, and the tremendous opportunity before it, millions welcome it, and look to its deliberations with hope.

We trust that the hopes of millions of Americans will be fully justified by the convention.

DON'T BE CHEATED OF VICTORY

ON FEB. 3 the American people were shocked at the revelation by Harvey Matusow that the testimony he had given in the courts—the testimony which the Justice Department had used to send Communists and alleged Communists to jail—had been a tissue of lies.

His confession evoked a vast tide of revulsion, protest and indignation. "How many Americans have been unjustly convicted on the basis of Matusow's perjured testimony?" asked the Washington Post which did not, however, wait for an answer. The answer is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 comrades in the second Foley Square trial, and Clinton Jencks, Mine-Mill organizer in Texas, among others.

The Justice Department should "re-examine all the cases in which this man's testimony did play a significant part," said the New York Times.

But Attorney General Brownell not only failed to re-examine the cases; he proceeded to persecute Matusow for telling the truth and a federal judge in El Paso sentenced the department's former witness to three years in jail.

ANOTHER repentant perjurer, Mrs. Marie Natvig, was indicted by Brownell because she too had decided to come clean. And now Brownell is trying to minimize the significance of Matusow's revelations, and to divert the people's anger from himself and direct it against his victims. The whole thing, he says, is a Communist plot to sabotage his lie-factory.

The fact is, however, that in the sensational revelations of Matusow, Mrs. Natvig and Lyle Watson, the American people have an almost unprecedented opportunity to strike a blow at the "snoop and stoop" tyranny of Brownell and the FBI. It would be tragic, indeed, if Brownell and his snoopers should be permitted to squirm out of their present embarrassment and thus be enabled to provide a new lease on life for their McCarthyism.

The demand should go forth ever stronger for an end to the informer system, for freedom or at least new trials for the Smith Act victims, for quashing the "membership" indictments and for repeal of all McCarthyite laws.

What the Yalta Papers Really Show

By JOSEPH CLARK

FROM the point of view of the State Department the perfect reader of the Yalta papers, which they released last week, would be a 10-year-old child whose father had fought neither in Europe nor in the Pacific during World War II.

Such a subject would be most susceptible, presumably, to the theory that a "traitor" named Roosevelt had sided with the Soviet Union in a criminal plot against the shining knights of anti-Communism, Hitler Germany and Imperial Japan.

After all, that ten-year-old would have been taught that the source of all our troubles is Russia. And a ten-year-old would have heard on radio and seen on TV and been told in current events discussions that rearming the Germans and the Japanese is a key-stone of American foreign policy.

If the child had been properly indoctrinated he might have wondered how it was that Germany and Japan had once been disarmed. But then the publication of the Yalta papers, supposedly, should have ended that wonder. It was that old devil Roosevelt, getting together with that arch devil Stalin, dragging along a reluctant dragon Churchill, who plotted at Yalta against German and Japanese arms.

BUT ACTUALLY our country is composed not only of ten-year-olds. And actually the publication of the Yalta papers proves that TRUTH crushed to earth does rise again. And what has happened is that still another State Department maneuver has boomeranged.

Here we refer not only to the angry comment of Winston Churchill, that the papers released in Washington contain "some serious mistakes." We refer not just to Churchill's tart statement that the State Department's action, "might hamper the free exchange of views at future conferences." Not only to his dig that: "In any case, it would seem a good thing to consult together on the text of any publication during the lifetime of the individuals concerned."

When we say the State Department's maneuver has boomeranged we mean that the Yalta papers prove just what they don't want the ten-year-olds, and other Americans to know. They prove that America's glorious victory against the German Nazis and Japanese militarists was made possible by a grand alliance. Our country stood shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and Britain. The enemy was fascism. The enemy was the anti-Communist Axis of Germany and Japan. Roosevelt and Stalin were allies, just as 14 million American servicemen and women were comrades-in-arms of millions of Russians, British, French, Poles, Chinese and other nationalities.

ON THE BASIS of the Yalta papers published by the State Department, what do we learn?

1. About the German question.

All our military leaders, as well as Churchill and Roosevelt, gave heartfelt thanks that the Soviet Union was bearing the brunt of the fighting against the Nazis. The Yalta conference of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill met February 4-11, 1945. Captain Harry C. Butcher, Naval Aide to General Eisenhower, summed up that month of February in his book, *My Three Years With Eisenhower*: "Up and down the line and in the rear areas we watched and cheered as the Red Army drew closer and closer to Berlin."

The German fascists were no ordinary foes. Just six weeks before the Yalta meeting they had launched a desperate offensive against our forces in the Ardennes. In response to a plea from Churchill the Soviet forces had started their winter offensive before schedule, to relieve the pressure of the Battle of the Bulge. And Churchill at Yalta expressed the



Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill at Yalta, with their military aides behind them. Even James Byrnes, former Secretary of State called it, "High point of allied unity."

allied gratitude, as the papers reveal:

"The Prime Minister said first of all that he wished to express the gratitude of England and he was sure of America for the massive power and success of the Soviet offensive."

HITLER's last days were approaching. The need was to prevent the rise of German militarism ever again. That was the major reason for the Yalta conference. Two successive generations had suffered from German militarism. And this time Hitlerism had placed world civilization itself in the balance. So, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin drew up the basic declaration of the Yalta conference:

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces, break up for all time the German general staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the

Germans; wipe out the Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions; remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people and take in harmony such measures in Germany as may be necessary for the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be a hope for a decent life for Germans and a place for them in the comity of nations."

This was a sacred pledge.

2. About the war with Japan.

THE MYTH that has been spread is that at Yalta Roosevelt "needlessly" agreed to certain "concessions" to Stalin in order to get Russia into the war with Japan.

Once and for all the myth should be dispelled by the publication of the Yalta papers. It was America's military leaders, army as well as navy, who unanimously pressured Roosevelt to get Russia's commitment to join the war against Japan. And any GI who fought in the European theater and was sweating out transfer to the Far East would know exactly why our military leaders were so anxious to get Russia's commitment.

True, our military leaders, as well as Roosevelt had a report that the first atom bomb project would

be ready by Aug. 1, 1945. And General Groves, head of the atom-bomb project said the second one would probably be ready only by 1946. Still it was the unanimous military estimate that 18 months would be required to finish the war against Japan, once the war against Germany was ended.

The records reveal that it was Stalin who told Roosevelt that the war against Japan need not take 18 months.

An Oct. 15, 1944 message to the President from Harriman, our ambassador in Moscow, said:

"Stalin expressed the opinion that the Japanese war would be of short duration after Russia attacked. . . ."

Furthermore, the record shows that long before the Yalta conference, and before any "concessions" were given to the Soviet Union, Stalin pledged Russia would enter the war against Japan. Harriman sent Roosevelt a telegram on Oct. 10, 1944 reporting:

"We now have a full agreement from Stalin not only to participate in the Pacific war but to enter the war with full effort."



GI's meet Russian troops at the Elbe, April 25, 1945.

ence was the agreement to call the founding meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco, on April 25.

As the end of the war drew nearer thoughts of millions were that this must never happen again. Never must mankind have to arrange another Yalta conference because mankind must insure a lasting peace.

How did the Big Three see the guarantee of lasting peace? How did the founding meeting of UN see it?

They saw it above all in continued unity of the U. S., the Soviet Union and Great Britain as well as France and China. Therefore at Yalta solid agreement was reached without difficulty that the United Nations must be founded on the rock of unanimity among the Big Five.

All nations would have a voice in the UN. All would have a vote. All could bring their complaints. All nations, big and small, would have protection.

But safety and peace could come only if the grand alliance of the war against fascism continued into the postwar period. That is what was agreed at Yalta.

Therefore the 10th Yalta anniversary can become a rededication to the goal of the grand alliance. It can show once again that the conference table is a far better place to settle problems than in another war, this time an atomic and hydrogen bomb war.



BIG THREE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE is pictured on the opening day. In the conference room of the palace at Yalta in the Soviet Crimea, in addition to Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill,

are Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral William D. Leahy.

White's Death Recalls Great Rights Battles

By ABNER W. BERRY

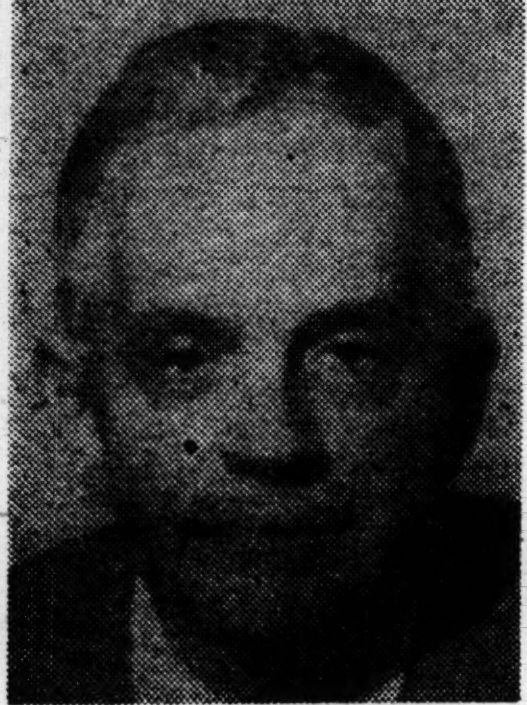
THE DEATH of Walter White, last Monday of a heart condition, recalls many highlights of the man and his times. White, at 61, had spent 36 years as an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, beginning in 1919 as an assistant secretary, and assuming the post of secretary in 1931. White's career, which ended while he headed the nation's largest civil rights group, can be understood better by a glance at his background.

Born in Atlanta, Ga., and educated in Atlanta University, White was shocked by the anti-Negro brutality he had seen as a boy; on the other hand he held firmly to the class bias he absorbed with his training for a business career. He was to fight the worst of jimcrow evils, remembering that his father died unnecessarily because a "white" hospital refused him emergency treatment, but keeping his fight firmly within the bounds of traditional practice and forms.

White's leadership showed him to be more the trained advocate than the man of the masses who inspires and leads a people to act on their own demands. Within this self-imposed limitation White made many brilliant contributions. He proved to be a courageous investigator, gathering evidence for court trials. As a publicist, too, he informed and helped shape public opinion; but, unlike Frederick Douglass, who literally breathed fire, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who challenged the roots of the jimcrow system, relating it to other social issues, White stubbornly stuck to putting out one fire at a time.

HE BROKE with Dr. DuBois, a founder of the NAACP, when the venerated scholar sought to apply political remedies to the racial issue. And, although he had been a friend of Paul Robeson when Robeson was an internationally celebrated singer, he became Robeson's bitter antagonist when the singer broke with tradition and embraced radical politics.

Probably the two greatest monuments to White's civil rights efforts is the lobbying legislative activity of the NAACP and other groups concerned with Negro rights. It was White who showed the efficiency of such action when during the Hoover Administration he organized protests against the appointment of Judge John J. Parker as a U. S. Supreme Court Justice. White's lobbying, and the



WALTER WHITE

written protests which poured in upon the senators, marked the beginning of the Negro's recognition as a political force which could not be ignored.

White was far less effective in cases where Negroes were the victims of southern frame-ups. He was willing to fight for the mass, against lynchings (which he did brilliantly), for legislation (in which he was a master); but he was over-cautious in defending the individual. To him, courts were supreme and justice absolute. He had a hand in the successful defense of Dr. Ossian Sweet in 1925 on a charge of murder for having defended his home with arms against an attacking mob. Dr. Sweet was a successful physician, respectable and representing tradition. On the other hand, White opposed, at first, the defense of the nine Scottsboro Boys six or seven years later, and agreed to unite their defense only when masses moved leftward to challenge the racist law of Alabama.

AS THE LABOR movement grew, mainly as a result of the social upsurge in the thirties, White played a positive role in effecting cooperation between labor unions and the NAACP. This was a great advance over the 1919 period when both Negroes and organized labor suffered losses because they were divided. White joined also in helping organize Negro workers in Detroit, especially at Ford's River Rouge plant.

This type of activity contributed to the forthright position against racism now being taken by both the CIO and AFL.

But White never poked beneath the surface of the jimcrow system. He held to the fallacy that Negroes were victims of color prejudice, never probing to find the economic connection between jimcrow and social classes. This led him at one time to speculate with the idea that the racial issue in the United States might be solved by the use of monobenzyl, a chemical skin-whitener.

As a friend of three Presidents, White became acknowledged as coordinator and spokesman for the civil rights movement. Within the framework in which he chose to work, he was a consistent civil rights advocate. Although faced with opposition within NAACP ranks, White insisted upon linking the fight for civil rights with support for the post-World War II foreign policy.

THIS LED HIM and other NAACP leaders to equivocate many times on questions relating to colonial freedom and to rights of darker subject peoples. But White also, judging from his statements, sought to frighten those in power by citing the "Communist danger" if civil rights were not granted. Although he himself was attacked by the McCarthyites and one of his books removed from U. S. overseas libraries (and later returned to the shelves) White played up the myth of the "Communist conspiracy."

Hampered in a jimcrow world, by the weight of white upper class pressures, White, nevertheless, contributed to the advance of democracy.

He was a product of his time. His life was filled with lessons, positive and negative; neither side can be missed if the lessons are to be fruitful for civil rights fighters now reaching maturity 36 years after bloody 1919. After 36 years there is need for an anti-lynch law; and there can be no excuse for anyone being denied the right to work because of prejudice. Walter White devoted much of his time to the fight for an FEPC law. Gaining one would constitute a fitting monument to his efforts.

Even Martin Dies Is Sick of Ike's Snoop-and-Stoop 'Security' Edicts

By BERNARD BURTON

THE NATIONWIDE revulsion against the administration's "inform-or-else" actions has grown to such proportions that even some of the nation's prime red-hunters felt impelled last week to issue warnings that traditional American liberties are being undermined. Among them were Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex) who, in an interview with Murray Kempton of the New York Post, assailed the "star chamber" procedures instituted by the Administration which permit a man's

career to be destroyed upon the basis of accusations of faceless informers who are not compelled to confront their victims.

Another official who spoke up was former Washington Senator Harry Cain, chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board, and with a record as reactionary as that of Dies. Cain, in a speech before the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, scored the practice of denying the accused the right to confront their accusers and blasted the attack on witnesses who invoke the Fifth Amendment. He said that those who use the term "Fifth Amendment Communist" are "guilty of disrespect for the Constitution."

HE ALSO DENOUNCED the use of the "informer system" in "defense plants." Coming from Cain this was indeed big news, even though his record, is one of continued wearing down of the country's democratic fabric. As

chairman of the SACB, he carries out the function of trying to put peoples organizations out of business as "Communist fronts." In the last election, in his fight for return

to the Senate, his office paid Harvey Matusow to make speeches attacking Sen. Henry M. Jackson, as Matusow revealed in his book "False Witness."

The remarks of Cain and Dies were notable indications of the widespread alarm over the Nazi-like informer set-up. The alarm was set off by the fact that developments had reached the point where the test of "loyalty" was no longer "clearance" of one's self, but the "duty" to inform on one's fellow workers and colleagues.



HARRY CAIN

One of the outstanding reactions to this development was in the campaign launched by the executive board of the CIO United Auto Workers on behalf of John Lupa who was fired from a tank plant because he refused to turn stoolpigeon.

LAST WEEK the New York City Board of Education took a step that shocked a large part of the country, including some of the most conservative newspapers in the city. The Board passed a resolution over widespread popular opposition requiring school teachers to inform on their colleagues. Even the New York Times

about n. y.

by michael singer

state afl pushing jobless bill

ALBANY.

ONE OF THE MOST disgraceful incidents that ever took place in the Legislature occurred last week when a delegation of 30 organizations representing Labor, the Negro people, church, civic, fraternal and community groups on behalf of the Metcalf-Baker anti-discrimination housing bills was told by an upstate Republican Senator that he favored segregation because "God intended" that races should be apart "otherwise he would have made one race only."

The same Senator is reported to have told the inter-racial group fighting for passage of one of the most important civil rights measures in the past 10 years that the Supreme Court of the United States erred in its decision to abolish segregation in the schools.

But the same GOP'er didn't dare to raise his voice against the Metcalf-Baker bill when it came up for a vote—the SCAD measure giving the State Commission Against Discrimination authority to enforce anti-bias laws in public housing passed unanimously.

RARELY has the Legislature ever heard as hysterical a personal attack on any official as that which GOP Majority Leader Assemblyman Joseph F. Carlino hurled against State Rent Administrator Charles Abrams last week. Name calling is an established political formula in election campaigns and the Legislature has often been the arena for below-the-belt diatribes. But even hardened and moss-backed Albany veterans were dismayed by the Carlino's harangue against Abrams' strong advocacy of rent controls.

Carlino called Abrams "unfit," charged him with incompetency, labelled him a "liberal, New Deal, left-winger," said he was a "socialist," screamed that Abrams was "pitting class against class," declared that the Rent Administrator was "running around the state organizing tenants," and foamed at the mouth at Abrams' insistence on "public housing as the way out of the crisis." It got so bad that Democratic minority leader Eu-

gene F. Bannigan, usually a cool and unruffled debater, threw his notes on the floor, banged his fist against the table, strode in anger from the Assembly floor and warned Speaker Ozzie Heck: "We're fed up with this kind of stuff, it's got to stop."

DURING THE SENATE debate on the Metcalf-Baker SCAD bill, Sen. Moritt, Brooklyn Democrat, and one of the outspoken civil rights legislators, took issue with Sen. Metcalf on how far discrimination in employment has been wiped out. The Republican co-sponsor of the anti-bias housing measure, in a burst of oratory, said that job prejudice in New York State has virtually been eliminated.

Moritt replied: "Your bill is a very good one. It's a step in the right direction. I support it fully. But let's understand one thing—there still is discrimination in jobs in this state. Bias is rampant, we have it, and anyone who says we don't is unrealistic."

Metcalf retorted: "Do you know of any discrimination in employment?"

Moritt shot back: "By the thousands."

(P.S.) Moritt represents the 12th S.D. which contains the second largest Negro community in New York City — Bedford-Stuyvesant.

LATEST RELEASE of "Labor Market Letter" distributed by the State Department of Labor for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area, one of the most industrialized sections of New York State, says:

"Manufacturing employment decreased to lowest level in five years. In February, the estimated number of factory workers was 74,800, and 300 from prior month. . . ."

A RAFT of discharge motions by Democrats to get bills dealing with improved unemployment insurance out of the all-powerful Rules Committee is scheduled for this week. The State AFL has already begun to move on some of these measures, especially one to reduce the eligibility period from 20 to 15 weeks. The CIO has been pressing hard—their leaders saw Gov. Harriman last week on this issue—for action on the resolution memorializing Congress to adopt a \$1.25 minimum wage law.

Dr. PERSIA CAMPBELL, Consumer Counsel to Gov. Harriman, has been working around the clock on a host of consumer problems. Her latest project is to establish a formula of consumer standards for food, clothing, housing and "other basic needs required for a proper level of subsistence by individuals and families." A serious omission in her program, however, is the absence of any labor people on her panel of experts who have been meeting to set up this formula. If anything required CIO and AFL advice—this is it!

CALLING ALL BRONXITES

The Bronx Committees for Freedom of Political Prisoners has announced that it will hold a May Day affair Saturday night, April 30, and asks its friends to hold that night open. Details will be forthcoming later.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE AUTO STORY

Workers Seek New Mark on Negro Rights

By ABNER W. BERRY

It was shortly after the 1948 Presidential elections that the CIO-United Automobile Workers signed five-year contracts with the industry's Big Three. Some of the contracts had "escalator clauses," allowing wage adjustments based upon the Bureau of Labor Standards cost-of-living index; but there were no provisions for negotiating adjustments in the discriminatory employment practices of the auto giants.

So for five years Negro auto workers have waited to have their special demand written into contracts, covering a majority of the nation's automobile and aircraft producers. They want contracts barring the exclusion of Negro workers from certain job classifications. The union is now in a position to win contracts with such provisions.

The General Motors contract will expire on May 29, and Ford's on June 1, this year. Negotiations will precede both these dates following the union convention on March 27. Both the convention and the negotiations should reflect the great changes in the union regarding special demands of Negro workers.

AT THE time the present five-year contracts were negotiated many of the demands put forward by Negro workers were characterized by some of the union leaders as "jimcrow in reverse" or "special privileges." But by the 1953 UAW convention the delegates recognized officially that the discrimination practiced against Negroes and other minorities in industry deserved special treatment. The resolved that a "model anti-discrimination clause shall be one of the high priority contract demands at the next contract negotiations wherever the model clause is not already a part of the collective bargaining agreement. . . ."

The model clause reads:

"The company agrees that it will

not discriminate against any applicant for employment or any of its employees in their wages, training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharges, or otherwise because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

In addition to this resolution, attacking jimcrow practices at the plant level, the 1953 convention also declared for a federal FEPC law and the enforcement of the anti-discrimination clauses in government contracts. In pressing for an FEPC law, the delegates called attention to the need for abolishing the filibuster in the U. S. Senate. Now, two years later, on the eve of the negotiations with Ford and General Motors, the UAW convention can implement the 1953 Atlantic City declarations.

IN THE FIRST place the delegates can make the anti-discrimination mandate explicitly a part of the demands to be presented in the negotiations—and fought for without compromise. For as the 1953 resolution put it:

"Many employers have refused repeatedly to agree to the model anti-discrimination clause. Such employers, among whom are prominent leaders of American industry, have too often been long on words about the free way of life, and short on performance to make democracy on the job front a reality."

The union is now in a position to change these employers' minds.

It is no secret that General Motors, whose former president C. E. Wilson, is now U. S. Secretary of Defense, is one of the chief sinners against job democracy in the auto industry. Negro GM workers are still, for the most part re-

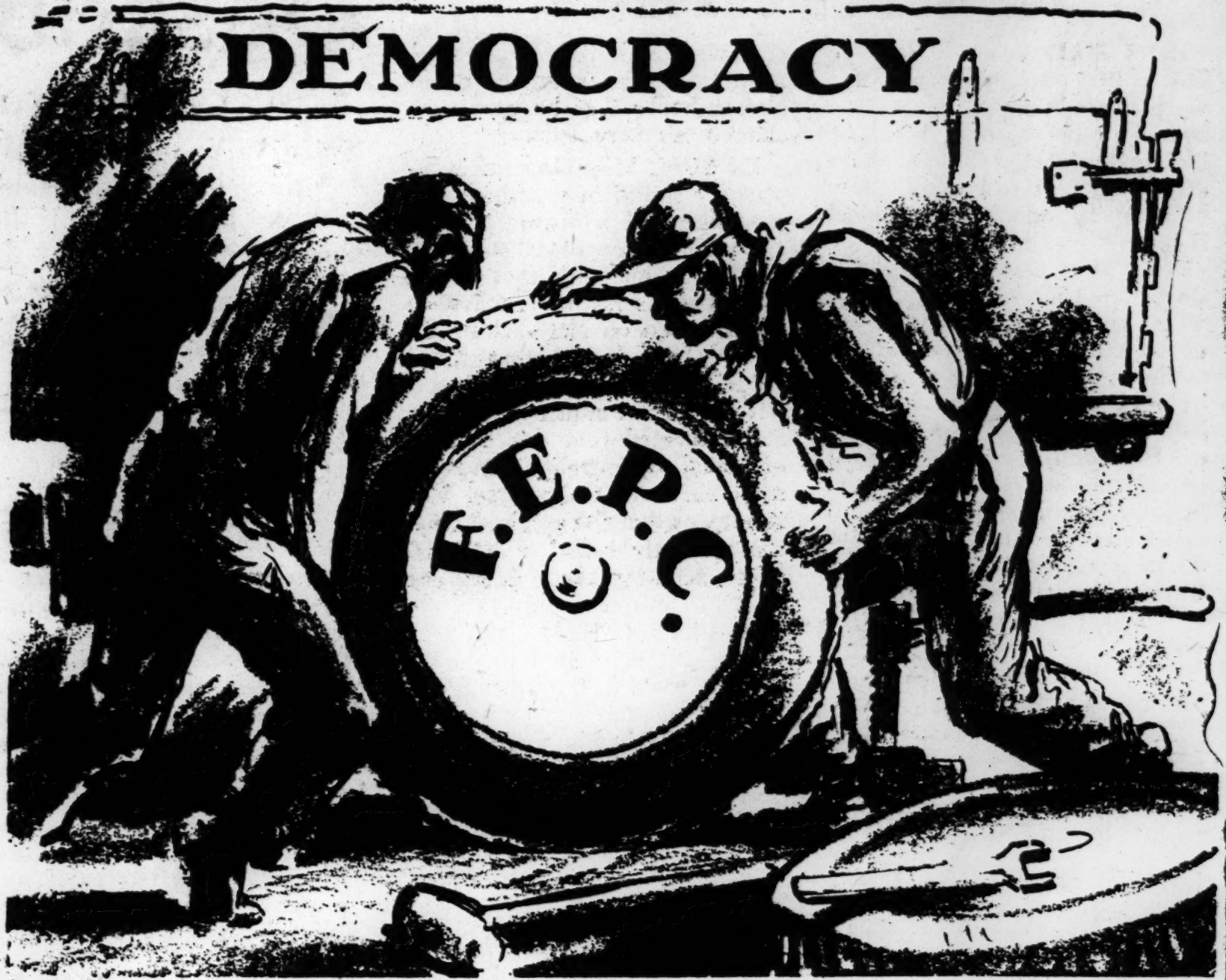
gated to the heavy, dirty work, requiring physical exertion and endurance. And there still exists in some GM plants the "departmental seniority" dodge whereby Negro workers are kept in special departments to bar their upgrading to jobs on a plant-wide basis.

IN ADDITION to the model clause, there is the question of upgrading Negro members within the UAW organization. For 19 years Negro union members have been demanding a say and a seat on the union's 23-man executive board. All sorts of answers have been given to this demand, from "jimcrow in reverse," to the claim that no Negro is ready for such a post. But

it is clear that if the Administration caucus within the union nominated a Negro, he will win the seat. This year there is a proposal to add two vice-presidents who would automatically become board members. The convention can say whether one of these proposed new officers will be a Negro.

Issues like these will be before the convention to be held in Cleveland because of the advances made by the union since 1953 in Atlantic City. The union has grown since then, adding members from the southward expansion of the auto and aircraft industry. Most of these new members have been white, due to the lily-white nature

of such employment in southern industrial centers. But at the same time the UAW has carried out an intensive education campaign, through conferences and otherwise on the discrimination issue. So that while the union has grown in the South, it was also gained in the fight against discrimination. These gains, however, are only indications of the road ahead. The road leads directly to the fight for anti-discrimination clauses and upgrading Negro members to leadership in the international union. These issues are must along with the list of economic demands to be presented and discussed in Cleveland.



Smith Act 'Membership' Rap Perils Labor

By JOSEPH NORTH

WHEN newspapers like the New York Times and the Louisville Courier-Journal express doubts about the membership provision of the Smith Act—imprisonment for membership in a political party—they reflect the grave disquiet arising at many points of the political horizon.

"This can mean me" is the awareness that is growing, espe-

cially in the ranks of organized Labor. Exponents of peace, crusaders for Negro rights, campus leaders, reveal a heightened apprehension.

This was reflected the other day in a column by Murray Kempton of the N. Y. Post, who spoke of the damage done to our society "in the name of defending us against this subversion." He asked where others in politics were when the Communists warned of the danger inevitable to all once the rights of any were withdrawn.

The entire Smith Act, especially

its "membership" clause, is now standing out in sharper focus. This Act, the McCarran Act and its passage with additions in the scatter-shot form of the Communist Control Bill are all of a piece.

They form a pattern which must be eliminated from the statute books. And it is remembered that the Smith Act opened the floodgates of repression.

TO MILLIONS, the use of stoolpigeons, the entire informer system, stands indicted since the

Matusow revelations exploded. This is especially true of Labor.

Aspects of this are accented when the powerful International Association of Machinists (AFL) became the third major union this past month to train its guns against the firing of workers as "security risks" through the use of anonymous informers in "star chamber" proceedings. The others were the CIO United Steelworkers of America and the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers.

The government's use of stoolpigeons figured centrally in all Smith Act persecutions. But beyond their increasingly discredited use is the thought control substance of the law itself.

Of additional significance to many is the government's indictment of Communist leaders under the membership clause of the Smith Act and the double jeopardy that is so evident. This indictment is regarded so weak a reed that even the N. Y. Times commented critically. Letters opposing it have gotten prominent display in the GOP's N. Y. Herald Tribune.

THE CLIMATE for its use is so unfavorable that the government discreetly withheld the cases from the docket. But the Administration is not celebrated for its zeal on behalf of the Constitution. It must not be forgotten that the recently released Communist leaders can be called into court on five days' notice to stand trial. They are Eugene Dennis, former general secretary of his Party, former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates, Jack Stachel, Carl Winter and John Williamson. (Davis is serving an additional sixty days on contempt charges.) Unless awareness is crystallized



CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

into action the defendants can be in the dock again soon. The danger of overconfidence is evident too.

The significance of the conviction of Claude Lightfoot, Negro Communist leader, can not be overestimated. Despite grave doubts about the indictment expressed widely before and after the trial, despite even the doubts of the jury itself, Lightfoot was convicted and given a five-year prison term. Simply because he belonged to a political party, the Communist Party. Nothing else.

IT CAN NOW be seen more clearly that all this has a strong relation to the Communist Control Act passed during the legislative orgy that year. That law, Rep. Abraham Multer (D of NY) said, is "one of the very worst pieces of legislation ever enacted by any parliamentary body."

"It can prove guilty," Multer said, "the most respected and respectable citizens of our country, beginning with President Eisenhower right down to any private citizen, even one who never joined

(Continued on Page 14)



John Gates, former editor of The Worker, shown here with his wife, Lillian Gates, is now on bail under the Smith Act membership clause after having served three years following the original Smith Act provision.

TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

Minerva on Channel 5

IF I HAD my City College life to live over again, and if I were forced again to take a course in psychology, I should like to have Miss Lee Graham as my instructor. I don't know how much sound psychological theory I would learn in the classes Miss Graham now conducts at CCNY, for I doubt whether she would be permitted or would want to use such a textbook as Maurice Cornforth's "Theory of Knowledge." But I have been hearing Miss Graham on TV and I know I can learn much from her. On this channel Miss Graham conducts a column five times a week, 2:30 p.m. to 3. It is called "Letter to Lee Graham," and is packed with



good common sense that is fearlessly, almost brutally frank.

If you have a problem which can be solved without going outside the limits of capitalist society, Miss Graham will help you with skill and wisdom.

A MOTHER complains that her nine-year-old son is "arrogant, stubborn and selfish," though she tries so hard to help him. He has talent, but he refuses to take piano lessons, though she is always at his elbow, painstakingly showing him his mistakes. The moral is obvious, but it is a joy to observe with what tact Miss Graham makes the mother see what is wrong.

Another client, a Mrs. W., is afraid her daughter will be an old maid. She says her daughter has a bad nose, a moustache, a poor personality, and stammers and acts awkwardly, especially when her mother is around. And yet the mother has trained the daughter so carefully, has taught her that kissing exposes people to germs. Miss Graham pulls no punches as she gives a wholesome lecture to the mother.

To illustrate how practical can be her advice: she once had on her program a leading stuffed-shirt literary critic lecture on how to get children to read books. Yet the only suggestion I remember from this rather dull interview was made by Miss Graham, who told how one kid was given a small allowance

each week and taken to a second-hand bookstore where he could choose books that he then considered his very own.

IN SUM, Miss Graham is supremely skilful in practicing the psychology of adjustment. Only once that I know of did she overstep the bounds, and that was on Washington's Birthday, when, in a talk based on National Brotherhood, she hinted that racial prejudice was one situation a person should not adjust himself to. She indicated that this a "land of equal opportunity" and we must strive to make it so. The result was that she received what she correctly called a "vicious" letter, accusing her of being one of that sinister group that "is still fighting Hitler and the Nazis," and charging that she has never a word to say against "our present enemies."

Miss Graham's answer was straight and to the point, though she then hastened to comply with this vicious letter's demand that she attack communism.

ON THIS last point, Miss Graham seemed to me to be as sincere as she was mistaken, and I am still willing to learn from her.

There is one thing, however, I am really angry about, but my anger is directed not at Miss Graham but at the capitalist conditions under which she works.

Miss Graham has sponsors. That is a situation, of course, that cannot be changed overnight. But when this wise counselor and psychology professor descends from her podium, when this Minerva descends from Olympus, and is forced to peddle laxatives with the same sincere manner with which she settles life's problems, that, I submit, is going too far. It is time, I believe, for TV performers to organize against this practice that diminishes their own usefulness as persons with dignity and character.

And when Miss Graham goes on from there to act as a dress model, and when she points to how a dress made from the Simplicity patterns she advertises fits so beautifully around her own hips, this, I submit, is an affront and a gratuitous indignity to one who is an instructor at my alma mater.

It is as if a poet should see the beautiful lady of his sonnets walking in the public streets with a sandwich sign saying, "I Bought My Beauty at Betty's Beauty Boudoir."

Current Films

By DAVID PLATT

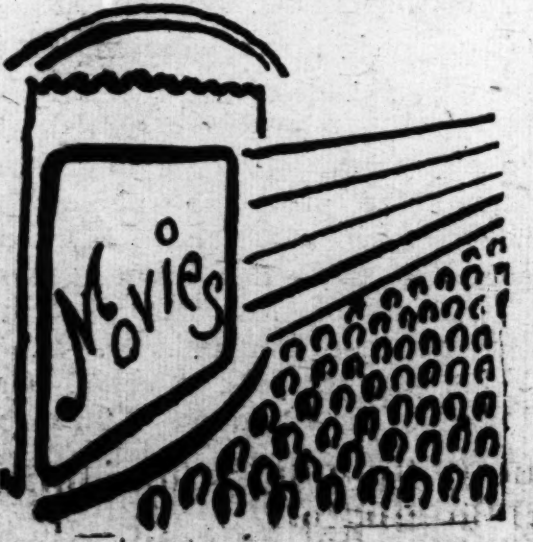
Flock of Operas on the Way

GOOD to see Great Garbo, a great actress, again even if it's in her 20-year-old "Camille" revived at the Translux Normandie.

LOVERS of opera will be delighted to hear that a flock of operatic films are on the way. Two "Carmens" are in the works, one by the Italian movie maker Giuseppe Amato, the other by America's Rouben Momoulian. Sol Hurok is co-producing "Barber of Seville" in Italy. "Madame Butterfly," a Japanese-Italian project is about ready to be marketed. A new version of "Manon Lescaut" is on its way. "Rigoletto" was finished in Rome a few weeks ago. Arthur Honegger's "Joan at the Stake" with Ingrid Bergman was recently shot in France. Coming up are biographical movies on Verdi and Puccini, liberally illustrated with excerpts from

their work. Meanwhile there's the Italian movie production of "Aida" which will open soon all over the city.

METRO-Goldwyn-Mayer will soon release a movie about the American Revolution called "The Scarlet Coat" written by Karl Tunberg and directed by John Sturges. The story is built around Benedict Arnold's treason which



School Witchhunts Described by Matusow

By AUGUSTA STRONG

HARVEY MATUSOW, the self-confessed "false witness," has helped rip the mask from a jealously guarded occupation — as ageless and about as respectable — as the traditional oldest profession.

Now the hundreds of teachers who have been hounded out of jobs in schools can get a good look at the hitherto undisclosed kind of testimony that was used against them.

New York City has been a happy hunting ground for the paid informer—Bella Dodd, Dorothy Funn, and Harvey Matusow played their roles to the hilt for headlines and cash. As a result, over 200 teachers have lost their jobs on the basis of vague charges, without being confronted by a single witness, and after grueling cross-examination of a type that could not go unchallenged in a court of law.

But now Matusow has recant-

ed, and in his revealing book, tells how his sordid motives were served by the highest school authorities, who sought him out, flattered him, and then paid for his lies.

He relates in "False Witness" how he began his contribution to the New York City school witchhunt, shortly after his anti-Communist debut.

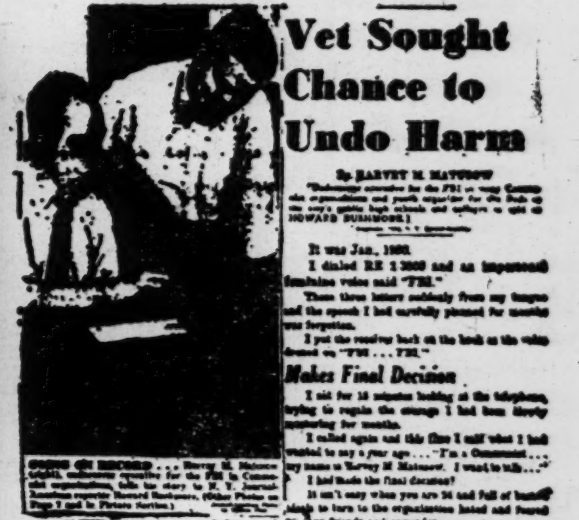
IT STARTED as Matusow and friends, over glasses of scotch, called in newsmen to plan a publicity stunt that would hit the front pages. The report-

he felt that further education was superfluous after one term in college, said of Dr. Jansen:

"I was quite elated with the thought of the distinguished head of the largest public school system in the country—if not the world—wanting me, a poor example of the school system, to come to his assistance."

He was immediately hired by Jansen at a salary that a teacher on her first job would have envied—\$25 a day. His "work," under Sam Moskoff, counsel for the Board of Education, involved turning over names of teachers

Secret FBI Man Reveals: 3,500 Students Recruited Here for Red Fifth-Column



Matusow made the headlines in Hearst press with his false testimony against schools.

and associating them, in some way, with "Communist" activities. Matusow signed affidavits incriminating school employees, some of whom were later suspended.

Within a few months, teachers were called in for questioning and the suspensions, forced resignations, and firings began. There was one suicide.

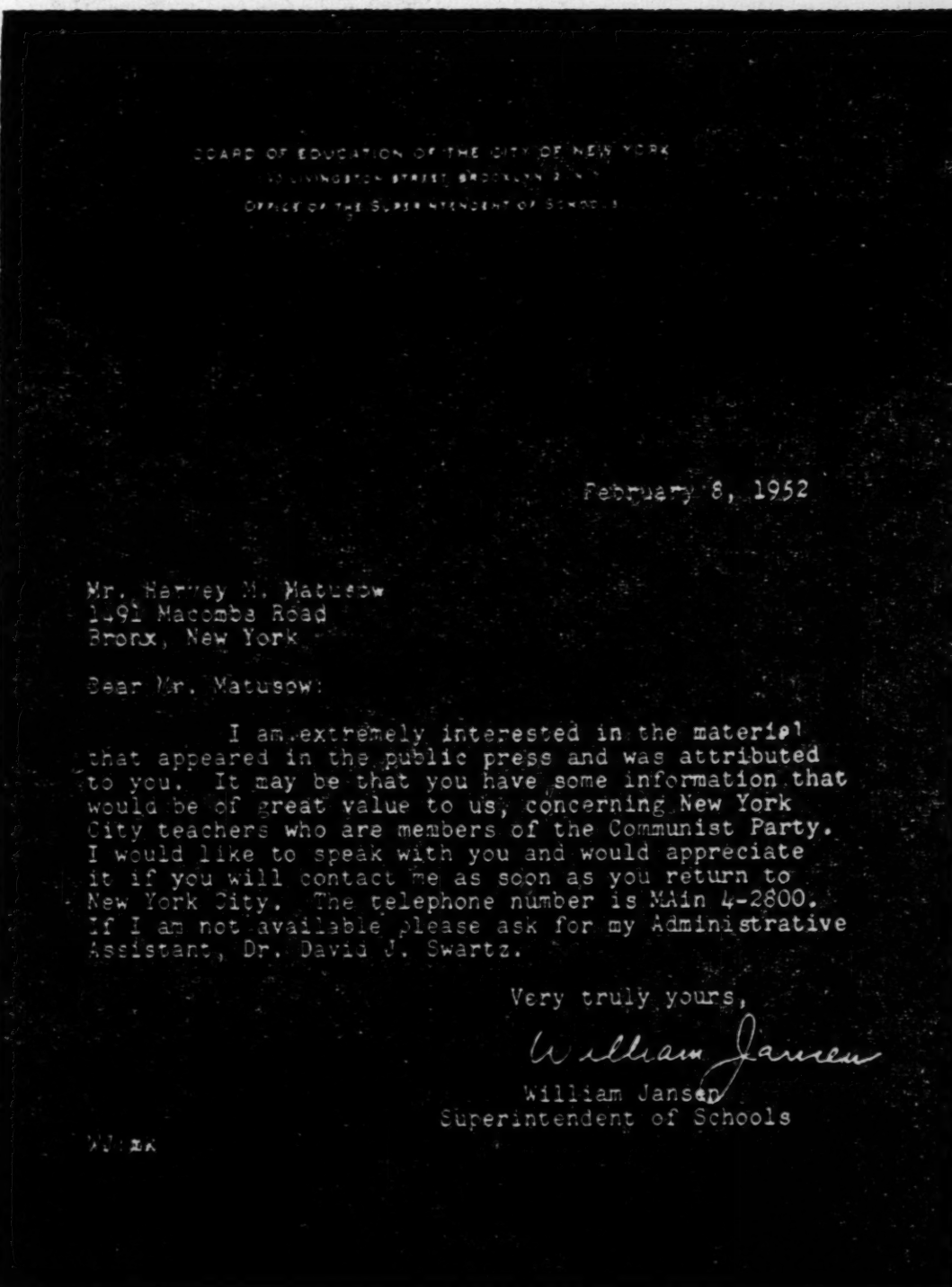
THE TEACHER probe was conducted like an inquisition. The suspect was first pointed out by an informer. He or she was summoned to appear, unable to bring witnesses or attorney—and was confronted with a terrific array. The prosecutor (Moskoff), his assistant, official stenographer, tape recorder, and unknown observers behind a secret glass window. The field of questions was unlimited—friends, family, associations, beliefs.

Now that Matusow has confessed his fabrications, the school officials who raced to swallow the lies, are denying that they ever placed any credence in his stories. But records produced by the Teachers' Union tell a different story.

Letters and affidavits show that school employees named by the informer were summoned for questioning in the Jansen witchhunt, and that the Board of Education included them in published reports of those forced out of jobs during the "investigation of subversive activities."

NOR IS New York City the only place where secret informers have prompted gullible and frightened school authorities into ousting some of the nation's best teachers.

In a survey, covering 12 states, the Denver Post reported that unnamed accusers had been responsible for the dismissal of more than 1,000 college and (Continued on Page 14)



Supt. Jansen of New York schools fairly grovels to Matusow.

is good. For most of the way Arnold will be shown as the traitor, who, for a large sum of money plotted to hand over West Point to the British at a crucial moment of the war. However, in the final reel the blow against the most hated rascal in our history will be softened by presenting the British tory view that Arnold redeemed his honor when he reaffirmed his loyalty to the crown. That's terrible. It's like filming the story of Pilate's view that Judas restored his honor by reaffirming his loyalty to the Roman police!

DAN O'HERLIHY, star of the splendid movie "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" has been signed by producer Henry Ehrlich to star in "The Life of Daniel Defoe," the 18th-Century English novelist who authored "Robinson Crusoe," and that's a movie I'd travel miles on hands and knees and across broken bottles to see.

BUT I wouldn't give a plugged nickel for 20th Century's com- (Continued on Page 12)

ers were questioning him . . . how many students in the Communist Party . . . how many cells?

"My imagination was running at super top speed," he writes. "I had to invent answers to Clement's questions, and I had to make them believable to him then and there. If not, there was no story."

His imagination minted a story of "3,500 Communists" and of inspired strikes in city schools which hit the front pages of New York newspapers. Matusow reports his elation at seeing his name and fame grow.

"I was all over that newspaper. . . I had the narcotic of newsprint." But to keep before the public meant that another story had to be planned.

New York City's superintendent of schools, Dr. William E. Jansen, soon gave him that opportunity. Dr. Jansen wrote him, offering the flattering suggestion that he might have information "of great value to us" and inviting a visit.

MATUSOW, who writes that

When Gene Debs Wrote Of 'Ideal Labor Press'

The article below was written over 50 years ago by one of the greatest leaders of the U.S. workingclass, Eugene Victor Debs, railroad organizer, organizer of many unions and several times presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. Debs was jailed during World War I for his opposition to our entry into that holocaust. The editors of *The Worker* reprint excerpts of Debs' article in *The Metal Worker* of May, 1904, in the belief that the standards listed by Debs still apply to all labor papers and are ideals which *The Worker* has always sought to fulfill.

By EUGENE V. DEBS

THE prime consideration in the present industrial system is profit. All other things are secondary. Profit is the life blood of capital—the vital current of the capitalist system, and when it shall cease to flow the system will be dead.

The capitalist is the owner of the worker's tools. Before the latter can work he must have access to the capitalist's tool-house and permission to use the master's tools. What he produces with these tools belongs to the master, to whom he must sell his labor power at the market price. The owner of the tools is therefore master of the man.

Only when the capitalist can exact a satisfactory profit from his labor power is the worker given a job; or allowed to work at all.

Profit first; labor, life, love, liberty—all these must take second place.

In such a system labor is in chains, and the standard of living, if such it may be called, is corner-stoned in crusts and rags.

Under such conditions ideas and ideals are not prolific among the sons and daughters of toil.

Slavery does not excite lofty aspirations nor inspire noble ideals.

The tendency is to sicken irresolution and brutish inertia.

But this very tendency nourishes the germ of resistance that ripens into the spirit of revolt.

The labor movement is the child of slavery—the offspring of oppression—in revolt against the misery and suffering that gave it birth.

Its splendid growth is the marvel of our time; the forerunner of freedom, the hope of mankind.

Ten thousand times has the labor movement stumbled and fallen and bruised itself, and risen again; been seized by the throat and choked and clubbed into insensibility; enjoined by courts, assaulted by thugs, charged by the militia, shot down by regulars, traduced by the press, frowned upon by public opinion, deceived by politicians, threatened by priests, repudiated by renegades, preyed upon by grafters, infested by spies, deserted by cowards, betrayed by traitors, bled by leeches, and sold out by leaders, but, notwithstanding all this and all these, it is today the most vital and potential power this planet has ever known, and its historic mission of emancipating the workers of the world. . . .

The most vital thing about this world movement is its educational propaganda—its capacity and power to shed light in the brain of the working class, arouse them from their torpor, develop their faculties for thinking, teach them their economic class interests, effect their solidarity, and imbue them with the spirit of the impending social revolution.

In this propaganda the life-breath of the movement, the press, is paramount to all other agencies and influences, and the progress of the press is a sure index of the progress of the movement.

Unfortunately, the workers lack intelligent appreciation of the importance of the press; they also lack judgment and discrimination in dealing with the subject, and utterly neglect some good papers, and permit them to perish, while others that are anything but helpful or beneficial to the cause they are supposed to represent are liberally patronized and flourish in the ignorance and stupidity which support them.

The material prosperity of a labor paper today is no guarantee of its moral or intellectual value. Indeed, some of the most worthless labor publications have the finest mechanical appearance, and are supported by the largest circulations. . . .

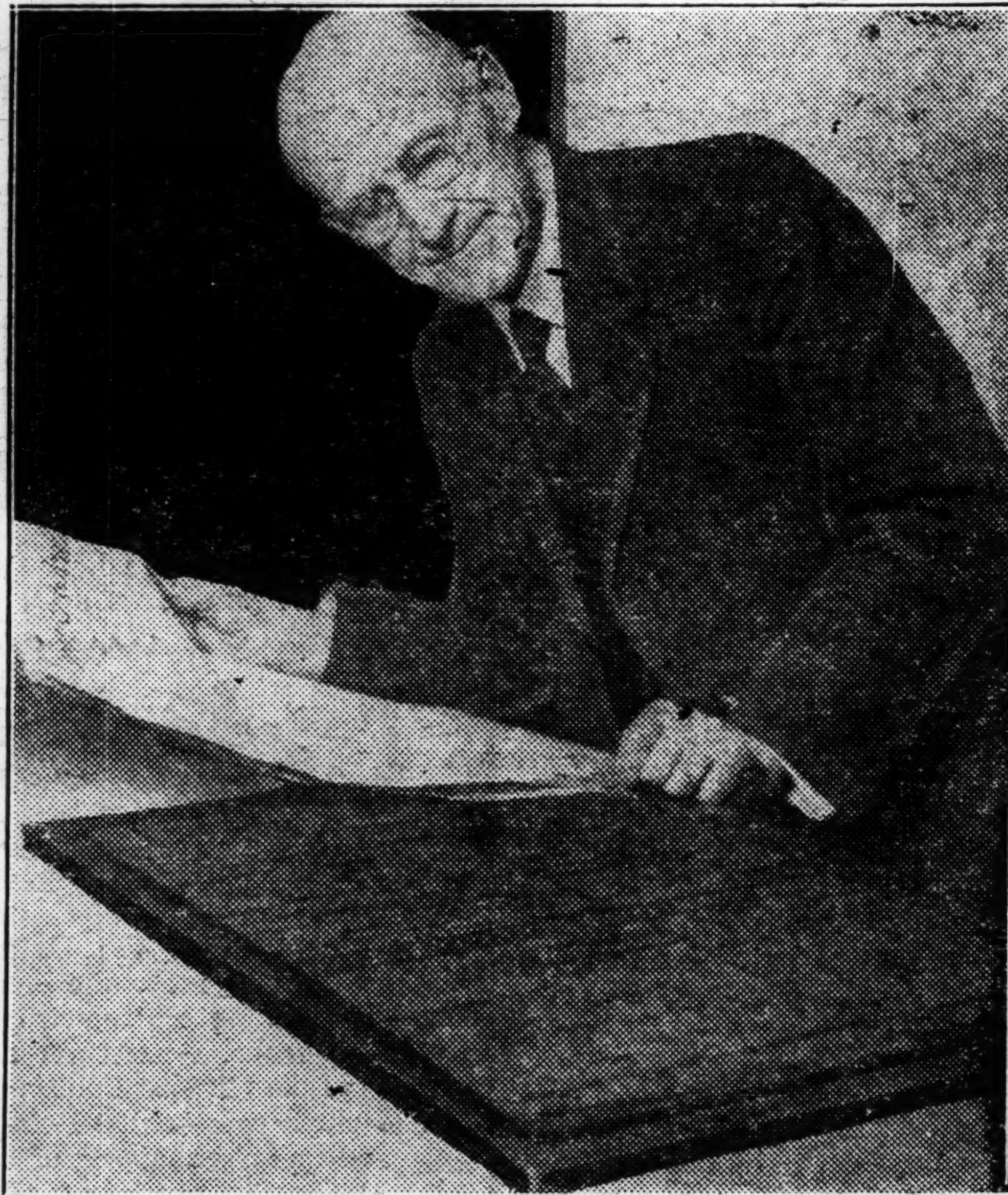
How thoroughly alive the

ment; he should at least support the paper of his union, and one or more of the papers of his party, and, above all, he should read them and school himself in the art of intelligent criticism, and let the editor hear from him when he as a criticism to offer or a suggestion to make.

The expense of supporting the labor press is but a trifle to the individual member—less than the daily outlay for other trifles that are of no benefit, and can easily be dispensed with.

The editor of a labor paper is of far more importance to the union and the movement than the president or any other officer of the union. He ought to be chosen with special reference to his knowledge upon the labor question and his fitness to advocate and defend the economic interests of the class he represents.

The vast amount of capitalist advertising some labor publications carry certifies unerringly to the worthlessness of their literary



Debs shown looking over the forms of *The Appeal to Reason*, a labor paper he helped edit.

capitalists are to the power of the press! And how assiduously they develop and support it that it may in turn buttress their class interests!

The press is one of their most valuable assets, and, as an investment, pays the highest dividends.

When there is trouble between capital and labor the press volleys and thunders against labor and its unions and leaders and all other things that dare to breathe against the sacred rights of capital. In such a contest labor is dumb, speechless; it has no press that reaches the public, and must submit to the vilest calumny, the most outrageous misrepresentations.

The lesson has been taught in all the languages of labor and written in the blood of its countless martyred victims.

Labor must have a press as formidable as the great movement of the working class requires, to worthily represent its dignity and fearlessly and uncompromisingly advocate its principles.

Every member of a trade union should feel himself obligated to do his full share in the important work of building up the press of the labor move-

ments. Capitalists do not, as a rule, advertise in labor papers that are loyal to working class interests. It is only on condition that the advertising colors and controls the editorial that the capitalist generously allows his patronage to go to the labor paper.

The workingman who wants to read a labor paper with the true ring, one that ably, honestly and fearlessly speaks for the working class, will find it safe to steer clear of those that are loaded with capitalist advertising and make his selection from those that are nearly or quite boycotted by the class that live and thrive upon the slavery and degradation of the working class.

The labor press of today is not ideal, but it is improving steadily, and the time will come when the ideal labor press will be realized; when the labor movement will command editors, writers, journalists, artists of the first class; when hundreds of papers, including dailies in the large cities, will gather the news and discuss it from the labor standpoint; when illustrated magazines and periodicals will illuminate the literature of labor and all will combine to realize our ideal labor press and blaze the way to victory.

A chat with
the reader



The Subversive Sports Story

WE HAVE learned, along with our revered predecessor in the printing business, Ben Franklin, that one cannot please everybody. And among those whom we do not even desire to please is a vile little sheet called *Counterattack*, established some years ago by three ex-FBI agents with money supplied by Alfred Kohlberg, for the purpose of operating a blacklist racket in the entertainment field. The publishers of *Counterattack* have become fabulously rich exploiting a stereotype, or caricature if you will, of Marxism and Communism. In the pages of *Counterattack*, as in the minds of those gentlemen who comprise the House Un-American Committee, the Jenner (now Eastland) Committee, and the McCarthy (now McClelland) committee, the Marxist or Communist is a low fellow who conspires to overthrow the government by force and violence. He does not love his country nor his wife nor his children nor even the cat who laps milk under the kitchen table. That he should have a weakness for sitting in the bleachers on a hot Sunday afternoon watching the Bums beat the Giants or the Phillies or the Cubs is inconceivable to their shallow intelligence.

IF *The Worker* were to publish a paper which fitted neatly into this stereotype, *Counterattack's* editors would be happy. But this alas we cannot do, because neither we who edit or write for the paper, nor our readers, conform in any way to this caricature. Nor, we hasten to add, does any one else we ever knew fit that pattern. The *Counterattack's* "Marxist" is nonexistent.

The current complaint of *Counterattack* concerns Lester Rodney's interview with Dodger catcher Roy Campanella in our Feb. 13 issue. Not only did we print Campy's discussion of his team's prospects and the condition of his hand but we carried a picture of this outstanding Negro baseball player on our front page, "beckoning to the interview inside," as *Counterattack* says. That, says *Counterattack*, was "a come-on for a straight party-line issue."

THE TROUBLE with all this, according to *Counterattack*, is that it gives our paper an appearance of "general interest and even acceptability." And they deplore the fact that around the press boxes and dugouts, our sports editor is accepted as "just one of the fellows."

We cannot speak for other sports writers but we suspect *Counterattack* is right on one point. Lester is "one of the fellows" covering sports and, as it happens, one of the best. For it is known far beyond the confines of our little office that Lester launched the campaign to drive jimcrow out of the big leagues with the first sports page of the *Daily Worker*, in 1936,

and he was here ten years later to see that campaign achieve its first major victory when the Dodgers signed up Jackie Robinson.

And as for our reasons in publishing sports stories, including the interview with Campanella, we act, in this respect at least, from the same motivation which operates in any other newspaper. Our readers are interested in sports and our editors, who differ little if any from our readers, are also followers of the national pastime.

(It was precisely Lester's love for the game which made him so determined to improve the game by ending jimcrow barriers which kept out the Satchel Paiges and Josh Gibsons, and would now, if still in effect, deprive major league baseball of Willie Mays.)

COUNTERATTACK'S complaint, after all is not a new one. We remember that when the cover of our Christmas issue in 1953 was emblazoned with a picture of Santa Claus, one of *Counterattack's* heroes, a fel-



low named Philbrick, wrote an entire column in the *Herald Tribune* about it and his wails were truly terrible to hear. Subsequently Commonweal lamented that "You find compassion in the columns of *The Worker* . . . you find a passion for social justice." And then came the *Dallas (Tex.) Morning News* to accuse us of concern for the aged, as expressed in one of these columns, and to bewail a column by Joe North on the subject of Easter.

For the fact is that while we are not the sinister characters *Counterattack* seeks to make us, we are on the other hand rather human humans, with our share of foibles and weaknesses, if interest in toter humans and other humans' human interests constitute a weakness. For we love our country, our wife and our children, and even our cat who laps milk under the kitchen table. As Terence said, and as Engels later reiterated as a basic proposition of Marxists, nothing that is human is alien to us.

AND even though it enrage *Counterattack*, we must state categorically that we do not intend to mend our ways or narrow our vision. We cannot and will not publish the kind of paper *Counterattack* wants, and we repeat the memorable words of Ben Franklin: "I shall not burn my presses and melt my letters" merely to please the critics of this publication.

-R.F.H.



THE WORKER'S ALMANAC



APRIL

"When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd,
And the great star early droop'd in the western sky in the night,
I mourn'd—and yet shall mourn with ever-returning spring."

From Walt Whitman's poem "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd," written on the occasion of Lincoln's death in 1865.

APRIL 1

1840.—Liberty Party, first anti-slavery political party in U. S., nominated James C. Birney for President.

1929.—Strike of textile workers began at Gastonia, N. C., under leadership of National Textile Workers Union.

1938.—Dave Doran, a leader of the U. S. Young Communist League, was killed while fighting fascism in Spain as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.



Marian Anderson Sings at Lincoln Memorial

1951.—Forty thousand textile workers struck in cotton and rayon mills of six southern states for wage increases, sickness and accident insurance, and pensions.

APRIL 2

1909.—Birthday of Henry Winston, Negro leader of Communist Party, victim of Smith thought-control act.

1922.—First issue of the "Freiheit," militant Yiddish daily paper.

APRIL 3

1783.—Birthday of Washington Irving, first great American writer of fiction.

1837.—Birthday of John Burroughs, naturalist, friend of Walt Whitman.

APRIL 4

1792.—Birthday of Thaddeus Stevens, fighter for democracy and Negro rights, leader of left wing in Congress throughout the Civil War.

"There can be no fanaticism, however high the enthusiasm, however warm the zeal, in the cause of rational, universal liberty."
—From a speech by Stevens in Congress, June 10, 1850.



Dodgers Sign Up Jackie Robinson

1802.—Birthday of Dorothea Dix, one of the earliest women social reformers, advocate of better care for the insane and imprisoned.

APRIL 6

1917.—U. S. entered war against Germany, imperialist on both sides.

APRIL 9

1898.—Birthday of Paul Robeson, singer, actor, and leader in the cause of peace, Negro equality and democratic rights, winner of the Stalin Peace Prize. Greet him care of "Freedom," 139 W. 125 St., New York City.

1939.—The famed contralto Marian Anderson, having been denied use of Constitution Hall by the D. A. R., sang to 75,000 at an Easter concert at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

APRIL 11

1917.—Birthday of Morton Sobell, framed with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for "conspiracy to commit espionage." Write him No. 996, Federal Penitentiary, Alcatraz, Calif.

1947.—Jackie Robinson, first Negro baseball player with any major league team, played his first game with Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbetts Field.

APRIL 12

1861.—Confederacy fired on federal Fort Sumter, S. C., opening the Civil War for the

perpetuation and extension of slavery. This was the only attempt in U. S. history to overthrow the government by force and violence.

1894.—Birthday of Michael Gold, people's poet, author and columnist.

1937.—The first of the great student strikes took place.

APRIL 13

1743.—Birthday of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, fighter against undemocratic alien and sedition acts of 1798, leader of the people's struggle against the reactionary Federalist Party, and third President of the U. S.

"All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few



Birthday of Thomas Jefferson

booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."—From a letter written in 1826.

1919.—Eugene V. Debs began serving a 10-year prison term for opposing entry of U. S. into imperialist war. He was pardoned by President Harding in December, 1921.

APRIL 14

1865.—Lincoln was assassinated by an adherent of slavery and the Confederacy, the actor John Wilkes Booth.

APRIL 18

1689.—Popular revolt in Massachusetts colony against the tyranny of Gov. Edmund Andros, British appointee. The people of Boston threw Andros into jail and shipped him back to England.

1776.—Paul Revere rode to warn citizens of Lexington and Concord, Mass., that British troops were on the way to seize John Hancock and Sam Adams, revolutionary leaders, and to take possession of American military supplies. American minutemen opposed the troops, and the battles of Lexington and Concord, on April 19, opened the American Revolutionary War.

APRIL 20

1657.—Burgomasters of New Amsterdam decided that Jews can become citizens of the colony.

1676.—Nathaniel Bacon led farmers in struggle against domination of Virginia colony by a royal governor and a small group of wealthy planters.



The Ludlow Massacre

1914.—Troops killed 25 members of striking coal miners' families, including women and children, at Ludlow, Colo., in attack on tent colony.

APRIL 25

1898.—U.S. formally declared war on Spain for purpose of imperialist expansion.

APRIL 27

1835.—Boston carpenters struck for ten-hour day, touching off a series of nation-wide strikes.

—Prepared by Elizabeth Lawson.

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Reader Wants Horse News

ATLANTIC CITY.

Dear Editor:

A few years ago The Worker used to run some articles on horse racing. I am a race fan and a sucker but I like it. Can you put something in The Worker about horse racing?

BEN.

Women's Day Pages Pleased Her

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

I want to express thanks to The Worker for the fine material on International Women's Day in its March 6 issue. You could not have honored American women more appropriately than by featuring the brief biography of Mother Bloor by Clara Bodian. I am ready to help in any way to bring the news of women's struggles past and present to the readers of The Worker.

L. N.

Thanks Joe North For Column in Aged

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

Dear Editor:

Joseph North's column on age caught my attention in your paper. It was a great consolation to me and must be to many of us. He seemed to sense our predicament and that is everything. I have given a few dollars along with my sub when due each time and I have hoped for a long time there would be something about the problems of ageing people.

I would like to hear from union men what they know of the Dr. Townsend age plan. In a magazine titled "Life Is Worth Living" of last July there was a whole story on it. Could you explain for us,

the aged, and for those nearing old age what the western people feel about Dr. Townsend and his plan. Tell Mr. North we are of the same type as Mother Bloor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Z. Foster. We have had all sorts of hardships. We all of a youth in earlier times of this century knew a freer America, I think. We have good reason to be furious these terrible days. What truths I could tell that I will remember. Freedom is the most important thing in life, more important than a car, or television or nice comforts at home.

I cannot go places now, but I read a lot. I thank your paper for your attention to the aged who have a mean life in late years.

MRS. R. H.

Reader Recalls Moranda Smith

NEW YORK CITY.

Editor, Sunday Worker:

May I point out a factual error in Carl Hirsch's otherwise excellent article on the new director of Packinghouse Workers District 4?

Mrs. Marian Simmons is not the first woman to be appointed district director of an international union.

That honor goes to another Negro unionist: the late Moranda Smith, of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union, who held the position of southern regional director of her union.

This is in no way to detract from Mrs. Simmons' achievement and it is indeed significant from the two first women to achieve such distinction are Negro women.

Incidentally Moranda Smith died on April 13, 1950 in her 35th year and well deserves to be remembered on that date.

—BETTY FELDMAN.

Trade Union Quotes

NO RAIDING AGREEMENT

The decision of the United Steelworkers to ratify the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement is a welcome move. Almost all the unions of the CIO have now voted to participate in that historic plan, and a large majority of the AFL unions have taken similar action. Indeed, only the AFL Teamsters—of the nation's large unions—is now outside the area of the pact. The effect of the no-raiding agreement has been visible and direct. In ratifying the agreement, the Steelworkers have helped to strengthen an important phase of modern-day unionism.—CIO News.

TALES OF TWO TAX BILLS

The American people can learn a lot from the tax fight now going on in Congress. It reveals, perhaps more clearly than ever before, how wealth and reaction mass their forces to mislead public opinion. (An) alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrat reactionaries defeated the income tax cut in the Senate finance committee, and probably will defeat it again on the Senate floor. That same alliance—which now opposes the Democratic proposal to reduce income taxes for everybody—last year put through the "Rich Men's Tax Bill," which cut taxes for the wealthy. The cut-taxes-for-the-wealthy bill was backed by a mighty combine of Big Business and Wall Street lobbies, the Eisenhower Administration, almost all Republicans in Congress, and most daily newspapers. They ignored the deficit and flooded the country with propaganda designed to fool the people into believing they would

benefit from the Rich Men's Tax Bill. In contrast, this same combine . . . now is telling the people that, because of the deficit, it would be wrong and foolish to cut taxes for everyone, and that the Democrats are "playing politics" by making such a proposal.—Labor.

HOPE FOR THE BEST

Trade between the east and west . . . is now limited by the cold war. We don't want to strengthen the Communists in any way at all. We don't even want to sell them food or clothing, on the grounds that this will let them devote a greater part of their energy to armaments. This is logical up to a point. It is logical if we assume that a general war is apt to take place. However, perhaps the time has come for us to ask ourselves whether such an assumption in itself logical. . . . If there is a general war, atomic weapons will be used. If atomic weapons are used, the extinction of the human race is possible—and the devastation of most of the globe is almost certain. In view of these facts is it logical to assume that war is possible. Surely it is more logical to assume that war is unthinkable, because it would ruin victor and vanquished alike. If we should conclude that war is unthinkable, we would be obliged to revise our attitude to east-west trade. We would then have no objection to feeding and clothing the needy millions in Asia and in Communist Europe; for we would be feeding and clothing not potential enemies but potential friends. . . . What can we lose by operating on the assumption that peace is inevitable?—Textile Labor.

Assignment U.S.A.

THE BIGGER JUNGLE

(Continued from Page 1)
children. Oddly enough Blackboard Jungle has a stoop-pigeon sequence on it, but it is, so to speak, turned upside down and stood on its head. The neurotic principal demands of Ford that he inform—but on teachers who are subject to racist prejudice. An informer from among his students has lied that the teacher hates Negroes and the youngsters from among the foreign-born. Like so much else in the film, facts are turned topsy-turvy, the betrayed are responsible for the betrayal.

★
THERE is much more that the film omits: in life the air is polluted with fear of tomorrow, all live in the shadow of the hydrogen terror. There is a hint of this when one of the youngsters asks why he should study when tomorrow he might be in the army and be dead in a trench a year hence. But the picture mentions this and runs away—the kid who said it is virtually the sole villain of the piece, a dead-end kid for whom all hope is lost.

Yes, it is disgraceful when intelligent movie directors put the onus of delinquency on the youngsters themselves. I spoke with several authorities in the field after the picture, one a man who was the former head of a department in a school similar to the one in the film. The other, Miss Alice Citron who taught (before our delinquent school authorities turned her out of the classroom) in a school located in an environment akin to that in the film. Miss Citron, I am told by parents who know her, is greeted to this day with affection and admiration when she walks through the community where she once taught.

Both spoke their indignation with the film's story, its philosophy. "These are short-changed kids," the man said, "and though in a lifetime of teaching I've seen instances of violence,

they are far from the norm."

Most teachers are able, both believe, to cope with these classes, but even a good teacher of a good school is but a single factor in their development. The aggregate of all factors shapes our youth.

★
THE TRADE school teacher was certain the picture could only have a baneful result—on the children, as well as their parents. Many youngsters, he noted, "are enormously influenced by the Hollywood image. They ape the criminal heroes of his movies." Through the years he saw juvenile editions of Edward G. Robinson who imitated him "even to the grimace."

Miss Citron said that though some teachers may disagree with her she never saw a class she could not control. She decried the brass of the author who spent two weeks in a classroom (for material) and then donned the cloak of authority.

But even greater is the crime of those who control our society and who have plunged our youth into the noxious fog of fears, for their job, for their life, for their integrity in this society where the stoop-pigeon is a federal officeholder in the Brownell department.

Yes, juvenile delinquency is a problem, and it is growing. J. Edgar Hoover tells us, but this picture hampers the search for its solution. And Hoover, who pretends concern spends millions of our nation's moneys setting gumshoes to dog the footsteps of teachers like the one Glenn Ford depicts. For this teacher, with whatever demerits he displays in the movies, had a dream. Most teachers, like most of our people, dream of a nation where our youngsters will grow up in a world of fraternity, free of wars. And where schools will be the temples of Man.

AND JELKE SAT THERE

(Continued from Page 2)

It is still a mammoth scandal that the state opened the jail doors to release Lucky Luciano, a tycoon of commercialized sex profiteering—and that underworld lords like Frank Costello, with fingers in every type of filthy money, cannot be prosecuted on such counts.

Even if, as one disgusted spectator proposed, Minot Jelke and Pat Ward were sent to jail for life—the circle of pimps, prostitutes, and bribes to crooked politicians, having made their gesture to public morality, would go undisturbed.

George Washington Herz, Jelke's lawyer was the model of righteousness, relentless searching for truth. He flourished each shameful answer drawn from the witness like a piece of filth at the end of a stick—asking each question in as many ways he could devise. He seemed proud of his role—even though it served only to defend a millionaire's decadence.

★
THE LEAST CONSPICUOUS figure of the trial was the oleo heir himself. Immaculately groomed, between his conservative looking lawyers, he had the appearance of the boy from the Harvard's School of Business about to meet important clients of his father's banking firm.

To his shining exterior, clad in an expensive suit, clung neither blame or shame—just a bit of shining glory from the newspaper headlines. A youth beside me whispered, "Do you think he'd give an autograph?" "Why not? He's a millionaire, ain't he?" someone else added, "He's king anywhere he goes with that money. That's all you need, if you've got

it." Even the shadow of Sing Sing could not melt away the glow of the millions.

The day came to an end. Jelke stood serenely by as his lawyer received the congratulations of his friends.

But downstairs, where Pat Ward made her exit from the court building, the atmosphere was like that of a movie premiere. Cameramen were snapping pictures in a backwards run, as husky plainclothesmen swept the star witness at a trot out of the building. The hullabaloo was swelled by some of the disappointed crowd who hung outside the courtroom and others in the lobby who followed on a run, shouting and jeering, calling epithets and coarse remarks. The shouts pursued the "star witness" across the street where she posed for cameramen. There a crowd of young boys recognizing the face, let up a howl and followed her until she disappeared into a dingy cafe, where I left them milling around.

It was an ugly moment—made up things not hard to understand... the crowd's dislike of the informer who puts a noose around another's neck... and partly the average man's contempt for the vehicle of rich men's sport.

I walked down into the streets of the east side. The wet sidewalks covered with a grimy slush from the morning's snow were pleasant underfoot. The air between the tall smoky buildings was good to breathe again. It was good to be again among the ordinary people in the street—the unglamorous housewives, the school children, the hucksters—with their ordinary joys and woes.

on the
SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

It's Coming Baseball, But . . .

FOLKS, THERE are just two more weeks and a day or two left before it's "Play Ball," and already fans are starting to say:

1.—The Yanks, loaded again with Turley blaze-balling and Mantle coming into his own, will push past the Cleveland Indians and take over their old number one spot without trouble.

2.—The Indians, with a taste of the top dough, the addition of a "lefty Bob Feller" in Herb Score, added home run punch in Ralph Kiner, and the desire to show that the World Series flop was just one of those things, will really ride roughshod in the American League.

3.—Look out for the White Sox sneaking in at last (this one in a more uncertain tone than the other two).

Also A.—The Dodgers, finished with the bad luck that ruined Campy and put Podres out of action, and boasting the greatest bunch of pros in the business, plus rookie like Spooner, the old form by Newcombe and more infield talent than you can shake a stick at, to roar past those one year phenoms, the Giants, and re-establish themselves as boss.

B.—Who can beat a solid club like the Giants, a team with the game's outstanding and winningest player, Willie Mays, leading a group of pros like Dark, Thompson, Mueller, Lockman, Irvin and a pitching staff with relievers like Grissom and Wilhelm? The sweep last year was no accident, just a registering of real class and this year will prove it.

C.—Dodger and Giant fans are both crazy, Milwaukee would have breezed last year if Bobby Thomson hadn't broken his ankle, remember how many close games they lost for lack of a bit of punch early in the year? Now Bobby's in there, Aaron is still coming as a hitter, the best pitching in the league is better than ever, with Buhl and Nichols bouncing back, Crone and this young Humberto Robinson coming on, and the team overall much younger than either the Dodgers or Giants.

Also some rumblings from D.—Cincinnati—"with Jablonski's 100 RBI bat added to the most terrific hitting club in the league, all we need is just a BIT more pitching and we're in," plus E.—St. Louis—This is the year the Cards go all the way, with stronger pitching, two more rookies of the year in Boyer and Virdon. . . .

Ah, yes, lots of baseball to get into and talk about. But this is going to be all about basketball. Last one, we promise you, from here on in our national pastime rides supreme in The Worker sports section, but we did have a highly exciting climax to the basketball season—with the pro champs still to be decided—and we'd like to pass along some final impressions, chats, slants, etc. . . .

. . . Revise All-American Five

AS YOU KNOW, Duquesne of Pittsburgh won the National Invitation Tourney in New York, downing Dayton in a brilliant finale, and San Francisco won the NCAA tourney which wound up at Kansas City, beating La Salle of Philly in the final.

We didn't see the K. C. thing, but returning coaches who did told us that this Bill Russell of San Francisco is so good that HE would be the first player the pro league would go after if he were a graduating senior instead of a junior. We'd heard that before during the season, but when conservative coaches like Lu Rossini of Columbia come back raving, you begin to believe it. Tom Gola and Maurice Stokes, the two eastern wonder boys, are each great all-round stars who can do everything like little men, and also rebound and score like big men. The 6-9 Russell, while very fast, is primarily a pivot man, but what a pivot man, the best, tremendous under both boards, and devastating defensively with quick hands and perfect timing.

Now I didn't see Russell, but I DID see the relatively unsung Stokes, and had to go along with the unanimous verdict of "Most Valuable" player in the NIT, even though his little St. Francis of Loretto, Pa., team couldn't quite make the finals even with Stokes 43 points against Dayton. And even though Duquesne's marvelous 6-2 junior, Si Green, scored 33 against a 6-8 guard in the final.

An all NIT team would have to look like this: Ricketts and Green, Stokes, Horan of Dayton, Twyman of Cincinnati. A revised All American college team after the smoke has cleared:

GOLA, GREEN, RUSSELL, STOKES, RICKETTS.

If you don't think so, consider the pro drafting, in which Philly will first grab Gola as its "area choice," and Stokes and Ricketts will then be gobbled either one-two, or two of the first three, depending on whether they figure Ricketts may prefer baseball. He is a big league prospect, with offers. (He told me he did prefer baseball as a long range career, figured he would last longer in it, but was quite willing to try his skill in pro basketball for at least one year and see. . . .)

It is difficult to look at the great five listed above and not have a momentary thought about four of the five, all but Gola, being Negroes. When a great American athlete like Dick Ricketts, pulling of his sweat socks in a steamy dressing room, discusses with you whether he

Lots of Pittsburgh!

Maybe this belongs in the Pennsylvania edition of the Worker—

It's been a big year for the Keystone State and particularly Pittsburgh in basketball. Duquesne University of Pittsburgh won the National Invitation Tourney championship. This Saturday night the annual East-West Allstar game at the Garden involving 20 topnotch seniors, shows three players from the Iron City—Maurice Stokes of

St. Francis, Ed Fleming of Niagara and Jack Twyman of Cincinnati. Taking in the rest of Pennsylvania, the same game adds Dick Ricketts of Pottstown and Tom Gola of Philly, an amazing proportion. (Gola, Ricketts and Stokes are on everyone's All America five)

And oh yes, the most fabulous high school star in the land is Wilt Chamberlain, graduating from Overbrook High School of Philly, that same state.

WORKER PICKS

N.I.T. CLOSE

Not that the Worker, a paper with a scientific outlook, believes in guesswork, but. . . .

Sports columnist Lester Rodney, before the 12 team Garden tourney, DID name Duquesne to beat out Dayton in the final. Also correctly placed 3 of the 4 semi-finalists, including unseeded St. Francis which upset Holy Cross. And it took a double overtime to make him 4 out of 4 in the semis when unseeded Niagara, his choice, bowed to seeded Cincinnati.

will take baseball or basketball or try both as his professional career, how can you help thinking that just 10 years ago it would have been like a blank wall to him, and that is what the good winning fight against discrimination mean in human terms. And how many areas are there still to be fought and won . . . and until they are won what is the cost in such human terms?

Who'll Get Stokes And Ricketts?

THERE IS certainly unusual interest in the pro draft this year, with the five star emergence of Stokes as the new factor. Boston, which needs exactly his kind of rugged skill to go with its great shotmaking, already had him marked as a first round choice, but since the tourney. . . .

Philadelphia will definitely open by naming Gola as its territorial rights choice—any team can choose one eligible player from within a 50-mile radius. Minneapolis may name Garmaker of Minnesota U. as its area choice. The others may forsake this area choice for a free pick, from the bottom up according to how they finished. Milwaukee, the pre-NIT dope has it, would go for big Don Schlundt of Indiana, but might they not now shift to Stokes? Rochester is reported mostly interested in Ricketts, and if this is so, Boston would happily grab Stokes. The Knicks, looking as always for that big man, might take a flyer on 6-7 Bob McKean of California. They have no hope whatsoever of getting Stokes, but MIGHT get a crack at Ricketts if the others figure his baseball proclivities make him a poor draft risk. They'd gladly grab the 6-7½ star even for one season. Among his other virtues, he is non-draftable by the Army.

★
THE NIGHT Stokes scored 43 to almost upset Dayton single handed in the semi-finals, I was hurrying to the St. Francis dressing room to see him, and passed Nat Holman in the corridor.

"Give me a one word opinion on Stokes," I asked.

"Fantastic," he said.

A member of the Dayton squad unhesitatingly said "greatest player we've ever seen."

Stokes, who gives the appearance of liveness despite his 230 pounds, said he has offers from the Globetrotters and from the Peoria Cats, the "amateur" AAU team run by the company, but would wait to hear what the pros had to say in terms of money. The Trotters pay most, but it's all year round on the go, while there's a five, six-month break in the pros.

The Duquesne victory over much taller Dayton, 70-58, was a triumph of team play and defense before a packed and appreciative house. In fact, the two national college champs, Duquesne and Frisco, are both teams which permit no high scoring nonsense, putting the balance back into the game.

Women Who Made America

Greetings To Anna Rochester

By JULIA MARTIN

ANNA Rochester, author of "Rulers of America," "Why Farmers Are Poor," and other books and pamphlets, grew up at the turn of the century. Those were the days when Socialist Gene Debs and others were challenging the growing power of such giant trusts as Standard Oil, U. S. Steel and the railroad system.

Born in New York City, March 30, 1880, Anna Rochester spent two years at Bryn Mawr College, entering on the highest scholarship. After studying music in Europe she decided in 1911 to give up a promising career as a pianist in order to work full-time in the field of labor and economic conditions.

With the late Mrs. Florence Kelley, she campaigned for state legislation in New Jersey that would shorten the working hours for women in industry in that state. In 1912 she got a job in publicity and research work for the National Child Labor Committee. Her articles on child labor led to an appointment in Washington at the U. S. Children's Bureau for which she worked from 1915 to 1921.

AS A research writer and then in charge of publications, she edited the Bureau's basic studies of infant mortality in several industrial centers of the United States. Author of the 400-page report on "Infant Mortality" in Baltimore, published in 1922, she helped to establish the fact that infant death rates are directly related to the amount of the father's earnings. In working

Number 2 of a Series



ANNA ROCHESTER

class districts of the cities studied, these reports showed, the mortality rate of babies was three times what it was in districts where the well-to-do lived.

As a Socialist, Anna Rochester had opposed the first World War. She continued her opposition to imperialist war when in 1921 she became an editor of "The World Tomorrow," a progressive monthly magazine urging peaceful coexistence among all nations. On a trip around the world in 1926-27, she saw imperialism at first-hand in the Far East, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in India, and then saw socialism at first-hand in the Soviet Union. When she returned to America in 1927 she began her work with the Labor Research Association,

then just starting its long career in the service of the labor movement.

One of the first of the labor and industry series prepared by this organization was Anna Rochester's "Labor and Coal." Other books of hers followed during the next two decades—each one the result of thorough research and Marxist analysis:

"Rulers of America": A Study of Finance Capital (1936); "Why Farmers Are Poor": The Agricultural Crisis in the U. S. (1949); "Lenin on the Agrarian Question" (1942); "The Populist Movement" (1943); "The Nature of Capitalism" (1946); "American Capitalism, 1607-1800" (1949). All of these books were published by International Publishers. Most of them have been translated into other languages, including Spanish, Russian, Polish and Japanese.

A QUIET, modest Marxist scholar, Anna Rochester always pays tribute to those with whom she has worked, especially to Robert W. Dunn, executive secretary of Labor Research Association and himself the author of many important books. She speaks warmly of Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International publishers, as a fine scholar and wise teacher—now imprisoned as a victim of the Smith Act.

As an old-time American, great grand-daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester who founded the city in western New York, Anna Rochester protests vigorously against the imprisonment of men and women under this act—so clearly a violation of the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

In other words, the greatest decrease in actual numbers of cigarettes smoked has been in regular, short cigarettes, and the greatest increase has been in non-filter kings. Let's not forget that it's in this last category that the smoker gets the GREATEST dose of nicotine and the GREATEST dose of tar.

There has been a tremendous increase in filter cigarette smoking, but the bulk of this has been in the king size range, so that any possible benefits go up in smoke and statistics.

In short, thanks to blatantly dishonest advertising by the cigarette industry, it is probable that the average cigarette smoker actually is inhaling more nicotine and more tar per cigarette than ever before. Any doubts about this are cleared away when you take into account another shocking fact:

In most cases, the Consumers' Union reveals the nicotine content of regular cigarettes has greatly increased over the past two years. That for Camels, to take the worst example, nearly doubled. Increases were also noted for the others of the big three, Chesterfield and Lucky Strikes. The brand which increased in popularity more than all others, king size Pall Mall, actually had one of the highest nicotine yields and the very highest tar yield of any butt on the market.

Current Films

(Continued from Page 8)
ing "Soldier of Fortune," which is about a hard-drinking, two-fisted soldier who redeems himself and finds a new outlook on life as a result of killing Chinese "reds." It stars Clark Gable and was made in Hong Kong with the British Government.

ANOTHER Hollywood film that I look forward to keenly is John Huston's production of Herman Merville's "Moby Dick" with Gregory Peck as Captain Ahab. It should be out this summer.

AND this comes in a press



THREE DELICIOUS SOUPS

By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

Hearty soups have long been the standby for the busy mother whose children come home for lunch, or whose family likes a soup-salad-dessert meal at night as a change from the meat-potato-vegetable routine.

A generous bowl of hot cream soup with toast or French bread and a crisp salad is a delicious meal. If your family likes soup as a first course, a small cup will not spoil appetites for the rest of the meal.

Here are three delicious, unusual soups. One may be made out of standard cupboard supplies and the others use fresh spring greens. They make 4 to 6 servings.

TOMATO BEAN SOUP

2 tbs butter or margarine
1 lb can baked beans
1 cup chicken bouillon
½ cup cream
2 tbs chopped onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
1½ cups milk

Fry onions in fat until golden brown. Put baked beans through food mill or rub through sieve and add to onions with can of soup. Heat to boiling point. Combine bouillon (this may be made with cubes), milk and cream and scald. Stir hot tomato-bean mixture with milk mixture, season with salt and pepper and serve.

CREAM OF ONION SOUP

2 tbs butter or margarine
2 tbs flour
1 cup cream
Salt and pepper
2 cups thinly sliced green onions

2 cups milk
Grated cheese
Cook onions in fat slowly until tender and season with salt and pepper. About 5 minutes is enough. Sprinkle with flour, stirring to blend smoothly. Add milk and cream and cook over low heat until thickened slightly, stirring constantly. Sprinkle each serving with grated cheese.

SPINACH-CHEESE SOUP

3 tbs butter or margarine
2 chicken bouillon cubes
2 cups milk
2 tbs finely chopped onion
1-4 tsp oregano

release from United Artists:

"In Edmond O'Brien's considered opinion the amount of mayhem he deals out in 'Shield for Murder' sets a new high even for him. He gets off on the right foot in the picture's opening scene by luring a bookmaker into a dark alley and shooting him neatly in the back. Later on the pace quickens, and, among other rough stuff, he kills a deaf mute and throws his body down a flight of stairs, with a pistol batters a pair of tough guys into unconsciousness, slaps the girl he loves to the floor and as a grand climax takes on half the police force in a blazing gun-battle."

Now where do you suppose those young people get their idea about brutal violence from these days.

WARNER Brothers bought the rights to Maxwell Anderson's Broadway hit play "Bad Seed" whose villain is an eight-year-old child who has committed three murders. The ridiculous thesis of the play is that criminal tendencies are inherited and have nothing to do with environment and social pressures.

3 tbs flour
1½ cups boiling water
½ lb. sharp cheese, grated
½ tsp Worcestershire sauce
2 cups chopped spinach
Melt fat in heavy saucepan and stir in flour. Combine bouillon cubes and boiling water and add milk; add mixture to fat and flour, stirring constantly. Cook over low heat until thickened. Remove from heat and stir in remaining ingredients. Cook about 15 minutes longer until spinach is done and serve at once.

To round out soup-salad meals, hot breads are particularly welcome. The following recipe is best served warm.

1 3-4 cups sifted bread flour
2 tsp baking powder
2 tbs sugar
3-4 cup commercial sour cream
1 5 oz. jar sharp cheese spread
2 cups corn meal
1 tsp salt
1 egg
2 tbs caraway seeds
2 tbs poppy seeds

Sift dry ingredients together and add egg and sour cream, mixing well until blended. Knead enough so that dough may be rolled easily and roll to 1-8 inch thickness. Spread half of dough with cheese spread, sprinkle with caraway seeds. Spread other half of dough with melted butter and sprinkle with poppy seeds. Cut into rounds or squares and bake on ungreased sheet 8 to 10 minutes at 400 degrees.



HALF-SIZE SPORTS SPECIAL

Neat as a pin and delightfully comfortable in hot weather is this half-size bare arm dress with pert button-on capelet. For Pattern 8107, which comes in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½, send 35 cents in coin, your name, address, size and pattern number to Federated Press, 1150 Avenue of the Americas, New York 36, N. Y. The latest issue of our pattern magazine contains dozens more smart, easy to sew styles for all ages. Send 25 cents for your copy of spring and summer '35 issue.

Your Health

The Filter-Tip Cigarettes

By Federated Press

THE MOUNTING evidence of a connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has had a tremendous impact on the cigarette industry. While all reports which connect the cigarette habit with tendency toward certain diseases point to one obvious conclusion—you're better off chewing mints than smoking cigarettes—the tobacco companies have been trying desperately to steer the American people in another direction—to keep smoking but switch to king size cigarettes or filter-tip cigarettes or both.

The obvious question, then, is: do the new brands which appear on the market almost weekly protect you against lung cancer, heart disease, etc.? Despite the millions of dollars being spent in advertising, hinting that they do, no reputable medical authority has come up with a single statement supporting the theory that filter or long cigarettes are safer than the conventional smokes.

One obvious reason why the tobacco men haven't been able to get the support of the medicine men is that up to now, very little is known about what, if anything, in cigarettes acts as a cancer-causing agent or makes a smoker prone to heart disease.

While it's all well and good to talk about lower nicotine content in a cigarette, it isn't very useful if nicotine is not the villain. Ditto for the much talked about tars and resins. However, it is still worth while to note some of the interesting facts on nicotine and cigarette tars which are revealed by recent Consumers' Union tests.

1.—Regular size cigarettes with filters have less nicotine in their smoke (on the average) than do regular cigarettes without filters, BUT the more common king size

filter cigarettes actually have more nicotine than regular smokes without filters. King size cigarettes without filters, which are also promoted as being medically safer than regular cigarettes, actually have FAR MORE nicotine than any other kind of cigarette.

2.—Regular cigarettes with filters have one-third less tar than regulars without filters, but king size cigarettes with filters produce only one-ninth less tar than regulars without filters, an insignificant difference. King size, non-filter smokes yield 30 percent more tar than the conventional smokes.

What does this mean in terms of current cigarette smoking habits? To get the answer to this question, let's look quickly at what those habits are. In 1952, before the cancer and heart disease "scare," 81.56 percent of all cigarettes smoked were regular, non-filter; 17 percent were king size, non-filter; only 1.3 percent were filter cigarettes.

Today (1954) the regular cigarettes have been cut down to 63.22 percent of the market; king size smokes have jumped to 27.06 percent of the market; and filter cigarettes, both regular and king size, now account for 9.64 percent.



How a Union Won Proud Record in South

By WILL PARRY

SPOKANE, Wash.

WHEREVER Mine Mill is organized in the South, its fight for full citizenship has won warm admiration from the Negro people, delegates to the union's 50th convention here told this reporter. Unfortunately, they reported, Mine Mill stands out by contrast with much of the rest of the labor movement in Southern states like Alabama and South Carolina, where these delegates live, work and fight to build their union.

In the Bessemer-Birmingham region, for example, CIO has yet to make any kind of fight for implementation of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling, International vice-president Asbury Howard said.

"It should be made clear," Howard emphasized, "that it is the continuous fight of the Negroes themselves, supported by a few whites, and when I say few, I mean few that is bringing things to pass in the South."

★
ANOTHER delegate, Jesse James of Bessemer Local 107 described from his own experience of what organization has done for Negro workers. When the union was first formed in Bessemer in 1934, he said, the initial "letter of understanding" between employer and workers—the boss wouldn't go

for a contract—eliminated the Negro-white differential.

In recent years Negro workers have been advanced for the first time to foreman, and progress is being made in fighting for upgrading on the basis of seniority, James reported.

A South Carolina delegate said he felt AFL-CIO unity "is a progressive move if each union is permitted to maintain its established program and way of operating." He said Mine Mill affiliation to one of the main labor bodies would make it easier to organize among white workers in his area.

Asked what message they had for Northern workers, all the Negro delegates interviewed emphasized the need to fight jincrow in all parts of the country.

"What we have met North, East and West," James said, "shows that people there are guilty of the same discrimination you find in the South. Except in the South you can at least go to the side door of a hotel and get a place to stay. In some Northern hotels they tell you no-period."

All agreed that the reception and courtesy shown them at the convention here had been "perfect."

Snoop & Stoop

(Continued from Page 6)

declared editorially (March 17, 1955) that it was "morally wrong" to institute such procedures. The editorial deplores that fact that the Board's action "establishes as an official test of good faith a teacher's willingness to act as informer."

Many noted that it is this kind of action, in factories, schools and government offices, which provide a field day for lying informers. Matusow's revelations showed this, and Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam added new confirmation in

court last week where he was subpoenaed to testify in connection with a motion for a new trial for the 13 Communist leaders who were jailed under the Smith Act, largely on Matusow's testimony.

★
OXNAM revealed that Matusow came to him long before his book was written and confessed to having given false testimony. The clergyman said he wrote to Attorney General Brownell about Matusow's visit and was "surprised" to learn that Matusow was still being used as a witness.

The CIO last week also rapped the inform-or-else edicts. In testimony before a Senate subcommit-

Big 4 Talks Hottest Issue

(Continued from Page 4)

reporter: "The Department's statement also seemed to suggest that a policy change might be in the making on the question of a meeting with Russia."

Finally at his Wednesday press conference President Eisenhower took a position straddling not two, but three chairs. He was in favor of Senator George's position, he said; he also agreed with Senator Knowland's position; and he also agreed with the State Department's position. Which is quite a feat as a reading of the above statements by all three parties concerned, will show.

Reporters pressed him to say flatly if he's for or against a Big Four conference without delay. The President sighed and said this is a very involved question.

He said he would be willing to

make concessions in his attitude toward Russia. But then he restated the Knowland position of first getting signs of "good deeds" from the Soviet Union. Then he said he favored exploratory talks, say between the Big Four foreign ministers before a meeting of the big powers at the summit.

—But then he explained he was not for imposing inelastic exploratory talks. Finally he conceded there might be a difference between his position and that of Senator George who said he would not require any preconditions except ratification of the Paris pacts.

★
ONE REASON for all the confusion in Washington is that both antagonists—George and Eisenhower—accept a similar pre-condition for a Big Four meeting. They both say first the Paris pacts to rearm Western Germany must be ratified.

They say this in the face of the determined opposition of the entire, conservative German trade union federation of Western Germany. They say it in the face of the French political crisis which has its roots in a policy which forces France to support a new Wehrmacht commanded by Hitler's General Staff officers. . . . They say it even though successful negotiations among the Big Four depend on a meeting of equals without dictation by either side.

Obviously the Russians won't accept a rearmament Germany directed against them. We certainly wouldn't accept a rearmament Germany directed against us. But any rearmament under Hitler's general staff would be anti-American as it would be anti-Soviet.

The opening of this whole debate shows there's a well-nigh irresistible tide in the affairs of the world pushing, pressing, demanding, high level negotiations in preference to mutual destruction.

FILM FACTS
About a Country in the News!
Arts • Science • Music • Newsreels
• Authentic • Unusual
• Interesting • Provocative
FILMS ABOUT POLAND
For Schools . . . Clubs . . . Meetings
and Television
Available EXCLUSIVELY Through
ASHER FILMS
2017 S Street, Northwest (Box SW)
Washington 9, D.C. • DEcentur 2-8000
Write NOW for FREE Catalog!



Worker Subscribers . . .

Special Daily Worker Subscription Price—\$8

Good only until April 1

☐ 1 year Daily Worker subscription.....\$8.00

Regular price, \$12.00

☐ 1 year combination subscription.....\$10.50

Regular price, \$13.00

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____ Apt. No. _____

City _____ Zone No. _____ State _____



Mail to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.

Repairs Urged for VA's Hospitals

WASHINGTON

The House Veterans Committee reported last week that 56 of VA's 172 hospitals are in need of "major modernization" which would cost \$150,000,000 with about \$9,000,000 urgently needed for safety measures and fire prevention alone.

Buffalo Steel Local Shifts to Ohio

BUFFALO, N.Y.

(FP).—Headquarters of the CIO United Steelworkers Local 5000 has been shifted from Buffalo to Cleveland, foreshadowing a step-up in the union's organizing campaign among Great Lakes seamen. It will remain under the jurisdiction of the union's New York State director, Joseph P. Molony.

New York Circulation Standing

Powerful, all-out spurts by Manhattan and Brooklyn campaigners put these two boroughs over the top in Worker subs last week. Bronx and Queens are in a position, with similar intensive, all-out efforts, to reach their respective targets by the weekend of April 2.

Because upstaters have not gotten into the campaign at all, the state goal of 6,700 Worker subs and 1,150 for the Daily Worker is still some distance away. For the city itself, the campaign has reached 94 percent of The Worker goal and over 90 percent of the Daily Worker sub target.

Manhattan and Brooklyn local areas that have not hit their targets are still plugging away, and are expected to do so by the end of next week. This may make up for the fact that upstaters have not yet gotten started, and help put the state as a whole over the top. This will be a signal achievement for New York supporters of The Worker.

With the increase in Daily Worker rates from the special campaign price of \$8 to \$12, after April 1, campaign workers throughout the city are addressing themselves to Worker subscribers to get them to subscribe to the Daily Worker, as well, before the rate goes up. This is expected to make it possible for campaigners to attain Daily Worker goals in the state.

Both Bronx and Queens-Nassau area campaign leaders said early this week they expected their respective counties to reach the goals by the time this coming week is out.

While fighting to reach goals everywhere by April 3, the New York Freedom of the Press Committee, and the various county groups, have already begun to lay the groundwork for all-year-round building of circulation through Worker bundle expansion, Daily Worker distribution to reach all progressives, building of machinery to guarantee automatic pick-up of renewals as they run out.

Here are the New York standings, as of Thursday:

County	WORKER					
	Goal	Achieved	%	Goal	Achieved	%
		(Subs)			(Bundle)	
Manhattan	2200	2213	100	500	278	
Brooklyn	2000	2018	101	2000	1652	
Bronx	1200	1067	89	300	424	
Queens	1000	827	82	300	198	
Upstate	300	48	16	400	286	
Total	6700	6173	92	3500	2838	
County	DAILY WORKER					
	Goal	Achieved	%	Goal	Achieved	%
		(Subs)			(Bundle)	
Manhattan	250	253	100	100	23	
Brooklyn	400	390	98	200	17	
Bronx	100	69	69	50	26	
Queens	200	149	75	75	12	
Upstate	250	40	16	150	100	
Total	1150	901	78	575	180	

STEP UP

for the march in the pages of
THE WORKER special issue

MAY 1st

Reserve Your Space

Deadline, April 15

Greeting Rates for this issue:

Full Page\$380 Eight (8) inches.....\$50
Half Page 190 Four (4) inches..... 25
Quarter Page 100 One (1) inch..... 8

The Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. Call AL 4-7954 Today

Eyes of All Labor Turned to UAW Negotiations

(Continued from Page 3) neither is collective bargaining nor international relations. Signing a good contract rather than calling advance the cause of the work-a strike is not to sell out, but to ers. . . .

"We know that unless we find a way to talk it out we shall be forced eventually to shoot it out, with tragic consequences which no man dares to contemplate. Lasting peace has never been, and will not be, won for the people of the world by war, but some day an enduring peace may be achieved through the long and patient process of negotiating settlements of international differences."

IN ANOTHER part the resolution opposed expansion of the then still continuing Korea war and added:

"We do not approve enlisting the corrupt and discredited leadership of Chiang Kai-shek in this conflict between totalitarian and democratic nations, nor any commitment of American troops to become bogged down for years in the vast mainland of China in support of his hopeless attempts to re-establish himself as the leader of the Chinese people."

I quote from the two-year-old resolution at length because it was among the resolutions that have not seen the light. Those parts of the foreign policy resolution made public by the UAW did not even hint at the above. The speeches and subsequent statements of Reu-

ther and other UAW leaders, hardly reflected the quoted parts. This raises the question: why did they sponsor the resolution in the first place if it was to be relegated to the files?

IN RECENT months, it seems, the UAW's and the CIO's leaders have been similarly disturbed by a contradiction in their foreign policy course. Although months have passed since the "Formosa Crisis" was thrust upon us, there has not been a public word from the UAW's leaders on the issue, nor from the CIO. Published reports that both Walter and Victor Reuther sought to get a section in the CIO resolution in Los Angeles for recognition of Peoples China, remain undenied. A report of a speech by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, before the CIO executive board, for recognition of Peoples China and a seat for it in the UN, was confirmed but was not made public. It would seem that the UAW's leaders owe their members some explanations. Why was the 1953 resolution lost in the files? Why doesn't the CIO and the UAW speak out on the threat to drag America into an atomic war over Formosa and other islands off the Chinese coast? Surely, it would see that if a peace stand was good in 1953, when war still raged in Korea, it is good today where there is no bloodshed.

IT APPEARS that the political action resolution was also among

those lost in the files. When passed, the resolution was widely regarded as a clearly-stated position upon which all forces, left to right, could work together at least in the stage up to a labor-farmer party. That resolution called for a "new realignment of the political forces" to be achieved by a "rapid development of cooperation and mutual confidence among farm, labor and other liberal forces in an independent political action movement which will give support to the liberal forces of both parties."

In line with that outlook, the resolution called for building of the coalition on the basis of active organizations from the precinct to the national level, and urged the national CIO "to explore with other groups the possibility of calling a national conference of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1956—prior to the convening of both party conventions." The purpose of that conference is to influence the presidential campaign.

The resolution repeatedly stressed the term "independent political action." But since then the CIO's independence in the political field has come under serious question. It was strongly questioned by Michael Quill of the Transport Workers at the Los Angeles convention of the CIO. It is questioned by state leaders of the New York CIO. The convention of the UAW will have to decide whether the 1953 resolution was good and whether any serious steps were taken for

the projected 1956 political conference.

The 1953 convention also adopted a comprehensive program on civil rights and, to put extra emphasis on the question, passed a separate resolution on the "Model Anti-Discrimination Clause" in inclusion in contracts. The clause (dealt with in greater detail by Abner Berry elsewhere in this issue) has long been on the UAW's agenda. But it still has to be included in one of the major UAW contracts. The five-year agreements had the effect of freezing out the clause for that many more years. Now that the convention meets in the midst of the actual negotiations with GM and Ford, it can have an influence on the talks so as to prevent the sidetracking of the model clause as an "expedient" demand.

THE 1953 convention also set a high standard in its civil liberties resolution. The alarm was sounded on the menace of McCarthyism and the whittling away of liberties. It said:

"We see laws passed by Congress—the Smith Act, the McCarran Internal Security Act, the McCarran Walter Immigration Act—which chop at the roots of our traditional liberties under the pretext of safeguarding national security. The infamous Trucks Law, enacted by the State of Michigan in 1952, makes it a felony to fail to be registered and to be fingerprinted for any person belonging to any



organization which the Attorney General, without public hearings, sees fit to list as a Communist front."

The resolution called on Congress to "review and amend" the laws mentioned so as to safeguard civil liberties.

But this was among the "lost" resolutions. The UAW, while often outspoken against McCarthyism in general, did not do much in a specific way to carry out the resolves of that resolution. Meanwhile the informer system grew into an industrial espionage Frankenstein to menace millions of workers in government and private employment. More recently the UAW was forced to take up the case of its own member, John Lupa, who after being fired as a "security risk" was offered an opportunity by the FBI for another job if he agreed to become an informer.

Thus in the light of the two-year record, it is clear that the problem before a UAW convention is not only the adoption of good resolutions, but some guarantee that those resolutions will not get "lost."

Automation, Nut To Crack

(Continued from Page 3) speech at the Johnstown (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce: "There is nothing new about automation except the word itself."

Actually he would have been even more accurate if he had made the statement, "There is nothing new in Big Business' attitude toward automation." It's still one of "profits as usual—only more of them."

But for the working people, automation does present new problems and new challenges. Essentially automation is the use of electronic controls to do the work of operating machinery. When a thermostat automatically turns on and shuts off a furnace, this is a simple form of automation. When a single punch press, utilizing electronic controls, turns out in one operation and with one operator the same materials formerly turned out by a half dozen punch presses, index presses and combination presses, that too is automation. The difference between the two forms of automation. One serves people while the other, if the com-

panies have their way, will mean five unemployed workers per shift.

Ford, for example, has built a number of plants in which engines are "stamped out" by a series of "robot" processes. The magazine "Newsweek" said this of one Ford automatic plant:

"Ford's automatic engine plant turns out twice as many engines as an old-style plant, with one-tenth the manpower."

THE OBVIOUS question is who's going to buy those engines. Certainly not the nine-tenths of the workers Ford would like to lay off on the engine operation.

Answering this question is the biggest job facing labor today. There is no doubt that labor, with the strength of unity almost within its grasp, can do much to see that automation is not used as a battering ram against the workers. Here are some basic points of a union program that could accomplish this:

• **Guaranteed annual wage**—In the words of the policy statement of the UAW-CIO, adopted at its



collective bargaining conference last November, "Workers must be provided with employment and income security so that the nation can meet these revolutionary possibilities with a minimum of disruption and hardship."

But the guaranteed annual wage isn't enough to assure the jobs of all. GAW will not make jobs, even if it stabilizes the income of those workers who can stay on jobs. That is why these other things are needed too.

• **30 hour week without loss in take-home pay.**

• **Substantial wage increase to increase purchasing power.**

• **Elimination of geographical differentials to end runaways to low-wage areas, plus elimination of Section 14 B of the Taft-Hartley law, which permits state right-to-work laws.**

• **General upgrading of workers in the shop to keep pace with new skills employed to operate new machinery. Lengthening of training period allowances to protect the seniority of older workers.**

• **Application of plantwide and where appropriate, interplant seniority in all union contracts.**

• **Extension of markets for U.S. goods everywhere.**—This can be accomplished especially through dropping of our self-imposed barriers against trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China. These markets cannot be ignored any longer if we are to have any hope of finding places to sell the goods that could be produced by automation.

If the working people of the U. S. can win a program like this, it will provide a barrier against harmful effects of automation, atomic machinery or other technological advances. Above all, we must not be lulled by the corporation spokesmen who boast about "management responsibility" in one breath and order new layoffs in the next.

School Witchhunts Described

(Continued from Page 8) public teachers in recent years.

In New York, the Post estimates 280 have been ousted, thus far, with 123 others on an "active list," awaiting a probe. In California, the list is over a hundred; in Pennsylvania, around 50. Michigan, Utah, Colorado, Massachusetts, and other states have since had similar witch-hunts.

New York school officials are even now in the process of devising a still more elaborate and more permanent system of witchhunting and informing. There is already in operation a special state list of "subversive organizations," and a teacher "loyalty" oath. A prospective new ruling would make teachers be-

come informers or face expulsion.

PERHAPS, at this point, Matu-sow's frank comment on the role of the informer, might give New York education officials a moment's pause:

"In retrospect, I look at my experience with the New York investigators and see a picture of dirt. I was on the lowest rung of the ladder of life, the professional witness-stoolpigeon-informer."

"And yet, with all this, the president of a college, the superintendent of the largest school system in the country, the police commissioner of one of the most respected police departments in the nation looked to me for counsel and advice."

Smith Act 'Membership' Peril

(Continued from Page 7) or belonged to any organization whatsoever."

The Lightfoot case, and the juridical sword that hangs over the heads of the Communist leaders who have just served their prison terms, endangers millions. Labor, in the first place, is its target.

"In that kind of 'get-the-Communists atmosphere,'" the Daily Worker said upon passage of the Control Bill, "terrorism takes over. Some who helped launch the terror are themselves trapped by it. Thus, although the AFL and CIO fought successfully against the Butler Bill for licensing unions, the Butler Bill is exactly what they got in the 'Communist control' law."

Now all labor faces the teeth of the Butler clauses. The amendment promising exemption to the CIO and AFL may slow down the process. But no serious unionist, AFL or CIO, can doubt that the employers are itching to extend this licensing provision to them—and will try to do so.

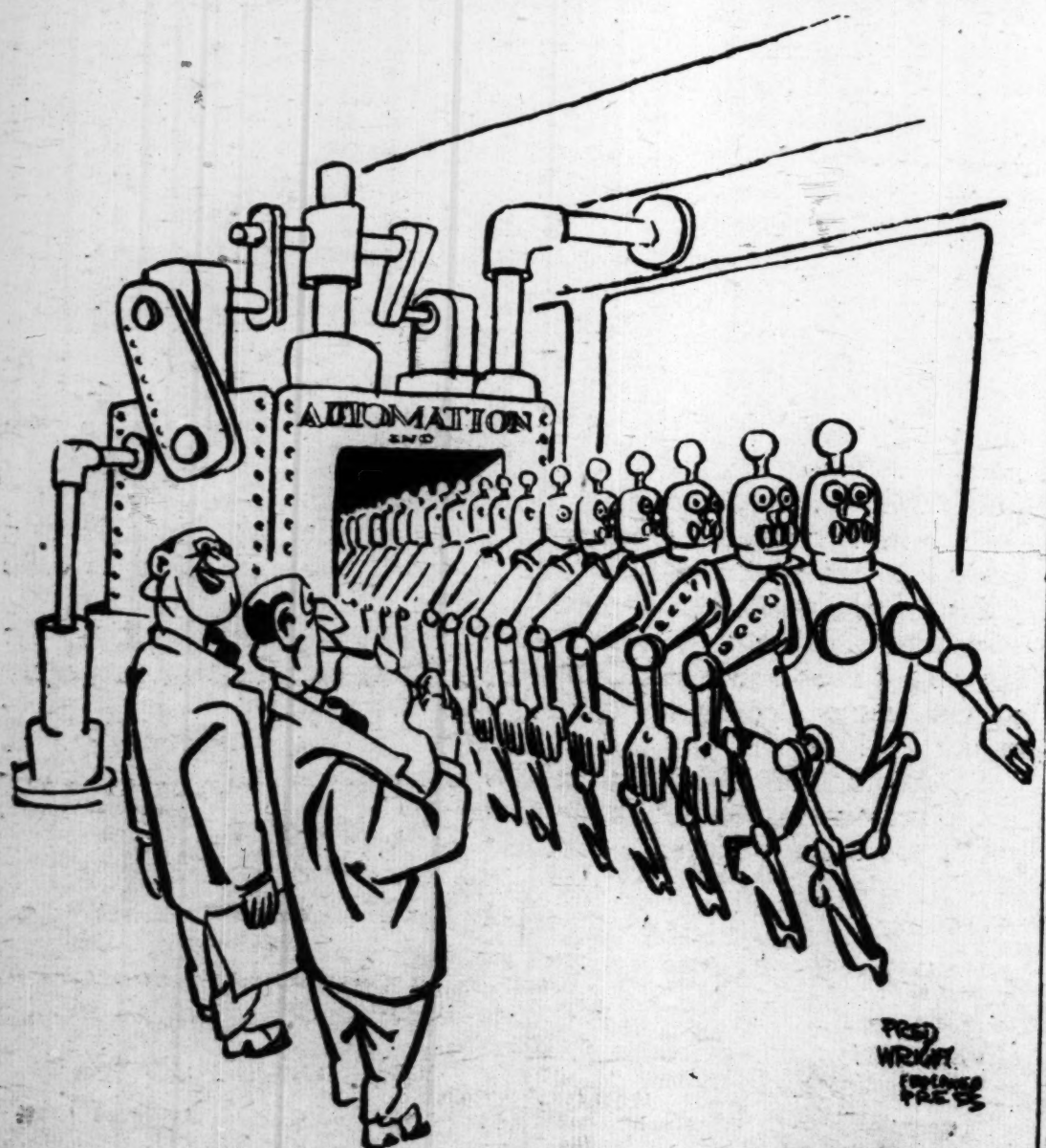
IF MEMBERSHIP in a party is "verbotten," membership in unions is threatened. If one body of thought is indicted, all thought—particularly trade-union ideas—is in the dock. Militant workers and leaders, of any union, will be singled out under current law, stoolpigeons used against them, and the entire union, all Labor in fact, is imperilled. Add to this the ten year imprisonment penalty of

the Smith Act's second clause, or the five years of the first clause.

The past year saw increased resistance to McCarthy and his works, McCarthyism. The fact that the government is obliged to reckon with public opinion regarding the membership clause of the Smith Act is significant. But it must not be exaggerated, or allowed to breed complacency. The basic dangers are unabated. How much more could be done if popular pressure is mobilized, stepped up.

As Dennis, the Communist leader, said to newspapermen on his release from Atlanta: "In connection with my legal and political defense I will, in concert with other like-minded people, do everything I can do to eradicate the political smog of McCarthyism and atomic war that is deforming and corroding the life of our country."

Yes, all Americans, whatever their political credo, must work jointly to regain our civil rights which requires the freeing of the Smith Act victims, the dropping of indictments, and the repeal of all repressive legislation like the Smith Act itself and the Communist Control Bill.



AND THE WILL GO FAR IN THE ELIMINATION OF THAT LABOR DAY HOLIDAY..

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• File Brief for New Trial

• 'False Witness' Best-Seller

BRIEFS were filed Friday by attorneys for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 co-defendants by defense attorneys to support their demand for a new trial, and by attorneys for the justice department who oppose a new trial. The defense motion was based on sworn testimony of Harvey Matusow that evidence he had given in their trial was false. Judge Edward Dimock said he would study the briefs together with the testimony of some 20 witnesses who testified during the six weeks of hearings held by Dimock on the defense motion.

ATTORNEYS for Clinton Jencks, Mine-Mill organizer convicted under the Taft-Hartley Act for perjury on the testimony of Harvey Matusow, has filed notice of appeal against the decision of federal judge

Thomason in El Paso, Tex., denying him a new trial.

THE TRIAL of seven Smith Act defendants opened in Denver last week in federal court. The seven are Joseph Scherrer and his wife, Maia; Harold Zepelin, Arthur Bary, and his wife, Anna Correa; Patricia Blau and Lewis M. Johnson.

CAMERON AND KAHN, publisher's of Matusow's "False Witness," announced that the first edition of 50,000 copies has been exhausted and a new edition is on the press. There have been 20 radio and TV interviews with the publishers about the book and one clipping service informed the publishers it has 10,000 clippings commenting on the book.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, world famed Negro scholar, last week denounced the re-arrest of the six Communist leaders following their release from prison on March 1. Dr. DuBois expressed special concern for Benjamin J. Davis, who upon his release, began serving a 60-day sentence for "contempt" in Pittsburgh.

FROM ATLANTA federal prison where he is serving a

Farm-Labor

(Continued from Page 2)

farm bloc Congressmen and which wants this bill passed, is making a great deal of the fact that CIO president Walter Reuther testified in support of the bill and that AFL president George Meany has endorsed it. The committee prepared a special ten-page pamphlet containing these statements together with additional endorsements by leaders of the Communications Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Textile Workers Union.

Highlighted is Reuther's assertion that "the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

LAST YEAR when the farm bloc attempted to defeat Eisenhower's "flexible" farm support bill in favor of something like the present one, which provides from 82½ to 90 percent of parity, they failed. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., tried to organize the pro-labor members of the House to back the farmers but did not secure enough votes to stem the tide.

The setbacks which the pro-labor bloc has suffered in its efforts to enact social welfare legislation and the defeats which it foresees during the coming months unless it finds new allies, has encouraged the pro-labor bloc and its supporters in organized labor, to take the initiative in new approaches to the farm bloc. That these approaches are bearing fruit is suggested in Rep. Cooley's confident announcement.

This has led the Associated Press, in commenting on this development, to observe that the prospect has been raised of a "farmer-labor coalition" which can "change materially the legislative complexion of the House at this session of Congress."

THE RESULTS are expected to become evident when the pro-labor bloc's proposals to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour come before the House. They might even show themselves in the imminent House vote on the \$20 tax cut bill which now returns to the House after the Senate-House conferees conclude their efforts at reconciling the conflicting versions of the revenue bill.

For certainly the corollary of labor support for farm bills is farm support for labor bills. This can be facilitated by systematic activity by the trade unions in establishing close contact with farm organizations in their communities and organizing joint political action for their joint demands.

Governor Clement Votes Dixiecrat Bills on Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Governor Frank Clement's veto of so-called "local" bills designed to permit school segregation on a county basis dealt a severe setback to the Dixiecrats in the Tennessee legislature in their efforts to find a way to circumvent the Supreme

Court ruling outlawing Jim Crow schools. But they hope at least to be able to guarantee that Negro teachers will not be put in charge of white children.

The latest legislative maneuver introduced by the die-hard white supremacists comes in the form of a teachers' anti-Communist bill. It has already been passed by the Tennessee House of Representatives.

Purportedly aimed at Commu-

Smith Act sentence, Robert Thompson blasted the government's attempt to deprive his family of disability pension due him because of wounds suffered in World War II. Thompson was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in action during that war.

DELEGATES from 15 states were slated to gather in Washington this weekend for a national legislative conference called by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

nists, the bill would undermine the teacher tenure law and give school boards the power to "decide on the fitness and suitability" of a teacher. Fitness and suitability are not further defined, but Negro teachers, the NAACP, church groups, and many other democratic forces in the state have seen this for the Dixiecrat trickery it is and have vigorously protested.

An earlier bill requiring a loyalty oath of all state employees was allowed to die after many opponents noted such a measure ran counter to the Tennessee Constitution. The present bill allegedly gets around the constitution by providing for dismissal of a teacher who refuses to tell a school board whether he is or has been a member of the Communist Party, declaring such person to be "unfit"—but not requiring the unconstitutional "loyalty oath." However, the Dixiecrats have made it clear that this provision is only a ruse to guarantee that Negro teachers do not take charge of classes of

white children.

Governor Clement has been asked to veto this bill should the Senate pass it. His earlier veto of the "local" bills was the first stand he has taken on the segregation issue—forced on him, it is said, by his national political aspirations. Observers had guessed that Clement would allow the bills to become law without signing them.

The "local segregation" bills' backers had relied on the tradition of no executive interference with local legislation to carry them through. But the Governor noted this was no mere local issue. "Segregation," he said, "is not a political issue to be misused to the detriment of Tennessee and Tennesseans, but is a significant and far-reaching social issue which demands statesmanlike consideration, prayerful thought and legal analysis."

He did not express forthright support for the Supreme Court decree, noting that the Tennessee Constitution provided for segregation and stating that it would remain unchanged "until the effective date of the Supreme Court's decree." But he condemned this attempt to get a law specifically permitting the continuance of segregation, saying of the bills, "Their only possible effect can be to foment racial hatred and disorder where none exists, and to precipitate to the detriment of all concerned."

He concluded that he had only one honorable course of action—"the one which in the light of conscience and reason, appears to be consistent with Christian convictions and will reflect pure regard for the welfare of all the people of Tennessee."

An earlier move by the segregationists to withhold state funds from schools which both Negroes and whites attend had been defeated. With the upholding of the Clement veto, the path of desegregation in Tennessee was cleared of the possibility of state government opposition. Only the threat to the teachers remained as a legal obstacle.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, March 26

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
College Press Conference (7) 11:30
Big Top—circus (2) Noon
Lone Ranger (2) 1
What in the World—Science quiz (2) 2
Man of the Year (4) 2
Movie: Knickerbocker Holiday—Walter Huston (9) 2
Youth Takes Stand (2) 2:30
Pro Basketball (4) 3
Racing (2) 4:30 Florida Derby
Six O'Clock Report (2) 6
Henry Fonda Presents: First Offense (4) 7
Tomorrow—Premiere of Science, Arts & Industry Series (7) 7
Jackie Gleason Show—The Honeymooners (2) 8
Imogene Coca (4) 9
Playhouse: The Last Letter (9) 9:30
George Gobel (4) 10
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 11
Movie: Suspense (7) 11:30

TV

Sunday, March 27

Movie: Emperor's Nightingale (Czech puppet film—full length) Excellent (2) 7 a.m.
Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Camera Three—education (2) 11:30
N. Y. Times Youth Forum (5) Noon
Learn to Draw (11) 12:30
Face the Nation—cross country discussion (2) 2:30
Now and Then—Dr. Frank Baxter. On Emily Dickinson—Poet (2) 3
Adventure—Museum of Natural History (2) 3:30
The Search (2) 4:30
Zoo Parade (4) 4:30
Omibus (2) 5
Hallmark Hall of Fame (4) 5
Meet the Pres (4) 6
Tales of Hans Christian Andersen (11) 6
You Are There: Triumph of Alex. the Great (2) 6:30
You Asked For It (7) 7
Spectacular—Entertainment 1955 Fred Allen, Milton Berle, Dinah Shore, Others (4) 7:30
Toast of the Town (2) 8
Eisenhower's News Conference (7) 8:30. Repeat
Play: Henry Fonda in "The Clown" (2) 9
Play: Joseph Schildkraut in "Point of Honor" (5) 9
Spanish Show (13) 9:30
Movie: Remember Pearl Harbor (4) 10
Movie: The Mockingbird (4) 11

RADIO

Saturday, March 26

Gunsmoke—western WCBS 12:30
Symphonies for Youth, WOR 1:30
Exhibition Baseball—Yankees vs. St. Louis WINS 1:55
Metropolitan Opera—Puccini's La Boheme, WABC 2
Basketball: East-West College All-Star, WMGM 7:45
Conversation—Clifton Fadiman WRCA 8
Boston Symphony WRCA 8:30
Chicago Theatre of the Air, WOR 10
Overseas Assignment, news, WABC 11:45

RADIO

Sunday, March 27

Phila. Orchestra All-Bach program WCBS 12:30
Anthology poetry series WRCA 1
Festival of Opera—Verdi's A Masked Ball, WOR 1:30
Symphonette, WCBS 2
N. Y. Philharmonic, WCBS 2:30
Great Moments with Great Composers, WABC 5
Hallmark Hall of Fame, WCBS 6:30
Jack Benny Show WCBS 7
Biographies in Sound—George Bernard Shaw Story, WRCA 7
America's Town Meeting—What's In Our Peacetime Atomic Future WABC 8
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8
Elmer Davis—news WABC 10:15
Meet the Press, WRCA 10:30

MOVIES

Anton Chekov's 'Safety Match' (Russian), Stanley
Bad Day at Black Rock, Loew's Sheridan, Lexington, Commodore, Canal, Delancey, New Amsterdam, Others
Romeo and Juliet, (Italian-British) Sutton
Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild
Wages of Fear (French) Paris
Camille (Greta Garbo revival) Translux Normandie
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts
Class Slipper, Music Hall
Seven Brides For Seven Brothers 68th St. Playhouse
Fanfan the Tulip (French) and Kind Hearts & Coronets (British) Guinness, Eighth St. Playhouse
Times Come By (French) Apollo 42nd St.
Movie: The Mockingbird (4) 11

Grand Illusion (French), Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. Fri-Sat-Sun 8:30 and 10

Old Italian Movies, Museum of Modern Art, Sat-Sun. 3 and 5:30.
Madame Curie, Museum of Natural History, Central Park W. at 79. Sat. 2 p.m. FREE
Adventures of Chico (Mexican) NY Historical Society, Central Park W. at 77 St. Sat. 2 p.m. FREE.

DRAMA

O'Casey's Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre (83 E. 4 near 2nd Ave.)
Bus Stop, Music Box
Ibsen's Master Builder, Phoenix
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse, 62 E. 4 near 2nd Ave.
Shaw's You Never Can Tell, Provincetown Playhouse
Once Over Lightly, Barbizon Plaza Theatre
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
City Center Opera Co., City Center Theatre, 55th at 7th Ave.

MUSIC

Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, Nadyne Brewer, guest artist, Town Hall, Saturday night 8:30
N. Y. College of Music Concert, Museum of City of N. Y.—5th Ave. & 103. Sunday 3 p.m. FREE
Otto Herz, pianist, Thurston Johnson, violinist—N. Y. Historical Society, Central Park W. at 77. Sun. 3 p.m. FREE
Music School Orchestra, Henry St. Playhouse, 466 Grand St. Sat. 8:30. Small admission

ART EXHIBITS

Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St. Open 12-5 daily and Sat.; Fridays 12 to 9 p.m.; Closed Sundays.
Current show of original drawings by Charles White, Ed Strickland, Alice Neel, Others.
Kathe Kollwitz—etchings, lithographs, watercolors, Kennedy Galleries
Family of Man, Photo Exhibit, Museum of Modern Art. Weekdays 12 to 7 including Saturday, Sundays and holidays 1-7. Small admission.

FOR CHILDREN

Saturdays at Three, Henry St. Playhouse, Sat. 3p.m. Experimental films for children
Saturday Fun, Caton School, Caton Ave. & Rugby Rd., Brooklyn. Chalk Talk, illustrated stories by Herb Lubman, Sat. 12:30.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

3-WAY PORT. RADIO—Super-fine Reception, Powerful, Reg. \$34.95 plus \$4.55 for batt. Spec. \$27.69, incl. batt. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.

SERVICES

(Painting)

ROOMS, offices, stores, halls, experienced work. Standard materials, winter prices. Jack Rosen, GI 8-7601.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N.Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
13 E. 7th St.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Albany Bows to People, Okays Anti-Bias Bill

PASSAGE in both Houses of the Legislature last week of the Metcalf-Baker anti-discrimination housing bill marked the high point in civil rights struggles during the 1955 session. Such a measure—it gives the State Commission Against Discrimination powers

to enforce anti-bias policies in all publicly-aided houses—could never have passed, much less unanimously, without the tremendous public demand and organizational unity behind the legislation. The most die-hard reactionary in the Senate and Assembly did not dare defy this overwhelming people's pressure which hit its peak when 30 labor, Negro, church, community and political groups joined last week in a one-day lobby to get approval for the measure.

A second Metcalf-Baker bill also passed the Assembly without a single dissent but its fate in the upper house is uncertain.

This would make the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs law, passed in the City Council last year, applicable to the entire state. It seeks to extend the Wicks-Austin anti-bias law in housing to include all multiple dwellings and developments of 10 or more houses which have received Federal Housing Administration or Veteran Administration mortgage assistance or guarantees.

A MEMORANDUM from the State Commission Against Discrimination in Housing pointed out that housing "receiving such insurance plays a vital part in the supply of new homes" and that the government has promised "large-scale assistance for the rehabilitation of existing housing." Almost all of this aid comes under FHA or VA mortgaging guarantees.

Facts made available to legislators showed that minority groups are "frequently excluded from such



BAKER

housing." Of the 82,846 rental units built in New York City between 1946 and 1952 with FHA funds only 893 were occupied by Negro families — and "even this small fraction, less than 1 percent, was rented to those families on a segregated basis."

The passage of the SCAD bill, which will probably be quickly signed by Gov. Harriman, is a people's victory of major importance. Last year such a unanimous adoption seemed impossible. In fact, there were few legislators willing to bet that the bill would come out of committee. Within one year the campaign for its enactment forced a change in legislative sentiment that reflects a continuing and ever-broadening anti-McCarthy mood in New York State.

THE SCOPE of the unity be-

hind the fight can be gauged by the list of organizations which joined in the lobby here: American Jewish Congress, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Urban League, Jewish War Veterans, United Auto Workers, CIO, United Electrical Workers (Independent), Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council, Bedford-Stuyvesant Political League, United Action Democratic Association, Stuyvesant Democratic Civic Association, Kings Active Civic Association, Pioneer Civic Association, Pontier Democratic Association, 6th A.D. Republican Club, Paragon Progressive Association, 6th A.D. Democratic Organization, Brooklyn-L.I. Lawyers Association, Brownsville Neighborhood Welfare Council, National Association for Negro College Women, and the Brooklyn Elks Lodge No. 32.

In addition there were piles of letters, telegrams and petitions that poured into legislative offices in support of the bill. Individual clergymen, educators and social workers pleaded personally with their legislators to vote for the measure and the pressure mounted until not even the few who insisted they would vote against it up to the moment of rollcall could resist this torrent of public opinion.

The passage of the Metcalf-Baker bill will not, of course, automatically end discrimination in public housing. The SCAD will have to implement its power by effective action and initiate investigations and mete out penalties in every case where such discrimination is found. But for the first time in state history an agency is responsible to ENFORCE the anti-bias housing laws already on the books.

RENT

(Continued from Page 1)

troactive payments of rent rises illegally obtained through landlord failure to register properly with the Rent Administrator.

2—The right of tenants to get rent decreases because of reduction in services.

3—The right of tenants to sue landlords for rent gouges or reduction of services within two years, instead of the one-year statute of limitations now in the rent law.

4—The right of tenants with 30-day occupancy in rooming houses to obtain a summary proceeding from the court in eviction cases. At present a rooming house owner merely has to padlock the door or throw the tenant's possessions in the street to evict.

5—The filling of loopholes in the law which now curtails the tenant's right to collect damages where evictions were obtained by fraud.

6—The right of the State Rent Administrator to revoke a certificate of eviction by the Municipal Court in instances where such certificates were granted because of "available" or "vacant" apartments desired by the landlord for himself or "family."

Whether Gov. Harriman will veto the Republican bill in its present form—he is vigorously opposed to it—is still uncertain. The GOP majority of 30 in the Assembly and 10 in the Senate can jam the measure through, but it is far from a sure thing that every Republican will vote for it in view of strong tenant pressures.

Last week the Governor indicated he might call a special session during the summer if the GOP rent bill is passed.

May Day Planning Meet Set for April 2

PLANS FOR the giant May Day Peace Rally at Union Square will be mapped next Saturday (April 2), 1 p.m. at Yugoslav Hall, when 500 delegates from rank and file trade union and community organizations will convene at a Planning Conference called by the Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day, 1955.

The Committee has released 5,000 copies of its "Call" to the Planning Conference, which noted that "not for years has there been a better climate for our beloved May Day Demonstration."

Citing such significant developments as the impending CIO-AFL merger which will further the fight for labor's rights, the will of the American people not to be stampeded into an H-Bomb war, the every-broadening demands for repeal of witchhunt laws, and the important strides being taken in the fight for Negro rights, the "Call" urged all-out attendance at the Conference to guarantee a large May Day Demonstration.

The Committee protested the "obvious collusion" between the Park Department and an employers' organization to prevent New York trade unionists from holding a demonstration at Union Square Park on Saturday, April 30. It urged Mayor Wagner to intervene and guarantee labor's rights on its great holiday.

The Provisional Committee revealed that its March 10 application to the Park Department for use of Union Square on April 30 from 1-6 p.m., had been denied on the grounds that the Square had been granted to "another organization" for use on April 30 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. It urged Wagner to order the Park Department to "at the very least, appropriate an equal division of the day's time for both groups desiring Union Square on April 30."

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• Anti-Bias Housing Law Passed • Court Protects Levittown

A NEGRO CANDIDATE has received the Democratic Party nomination for City Council for the first time in the history of Baltimore. The nomination of Walter T. Dixon was won in the Fourth District with at least 50 percent of his vote coming from white communities. Three Negro members were sent to the state legislature last November from the Fourth.

AN anti-bias housing act was passed by the New York State legislature. The Metcalf-Baker Bill puts publicly assisted housing under jurisdiction of the State Commission against Discrimination, giving it power to enforce anti-bias rulings in dwellings built with city, state or federal aid. Co-author of the bill is Bertram L. Baker, first Negro Assemblyman from Brooklyn.

A SUIT BROUGHT by the NAACP to prevent the barring of Negroes from FHA and Veterans' administration insured homes and apartments was dismissed in U. S. District Court of Philadelphia. The suit was brought on behalf of six Negro couples who were denied homes in the model housing project of Levittown. The court ruled that it had no jurisdiction against Levitt and Sons, builders of mammoth juncrow projects in New York and Philadelphia.

TWO PROMINENT women addressed a letter to Negro women throughout the country, calling for the release of Claudia Jones, a Smith Act prisoner at Alderson, W. Va. Mrs. Modjeska Simkins of North Carolina and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass of California, both newspaper pub-

lishers, are forming a delegation to visit Attorney General Brownell on the issue. Questions involved are the serious nature of Miss Jones' illness, prison juncrow, and the frameup nature of the charges against her.

ADAM C. POWELL, Congressman from Harlem has applied for a passport to attend the Asian-African conference to be held next month in Bandung, Indonesia. He told reporters that his suggestion to the State Dept. to send official Negro and white U. S. observers to the conference had at first been turned down by Secretary of State Dulles, but may be reconsidered.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, in a public statement, protested the rearrest of members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, who face trial under a second Smith Act indictment. The noted scholar also protested the continued imprisonment of Benjamin J. Davis on a contempt charge in a Pittsburgh jail.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

N.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra Annual Concert, Samuel Firstman, conductor. Sat. eve. at 8:30 p.m. Town Hall, 43 St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave. Symphony by Haydn, numbers by Bizet, Tchaikovsky, Glinski. Guest artist: Nadyne Brewer in arias by Mozart, Handel, Negro Spirituals, Yiddish and Israeli songs. Tickets: \$1.25-\$2 at box office.

CHILDREN'S Hootenanny. Songs and play party of Latin-America with Jenny Wells Vincent. Dance improvisations on American work songs. Refreshments. Sat. at 2:30 p.m. Peoples Artists, Studio 6, 124 W. 21 St. Adm. 75c. Parents 25c.

Queens

GALA Birthday party in honor of Captain Hugh N. Mulzac to launch publication of his Autobiography. This book will cover 45 years of sea-life of the Captain, from sailor to master. A vital, provocative story of experiences of this great man. Don't miss the opportunity to meet Captain Mulzac on this occasion. Sat., at 8:30 p.m., 166-15 Jamaica Ave. (above Florsheim's shoe store). Direct: 8th Ave. Subway to 169 St. Walk 2 blocks south to Jamaica Ave. Refreshments, entertainment. Ausp: Queens, ALP. Contr. \$1.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY FORUM at 8 p.m. "Automation: Menace or Promise?" Machines and unemployment in the Capitalist Drive for Maximum Profits, with Carl Marzani and Victor Perlo. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. \$1.

Coming

GALA SPRING Concert of Brighton Community Center, Sat., April 16 at 8:30 p.m. Outstanding cast of artists: Mandolin orchestra, Sokoloff, conductor. John Fleming, Tenor. Terisita & Emilio Osta, famous Latin-American dancers. 3200 Coney Isl. Ave., B'klyn. Subs: \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

ARTKINO'S NEW SOVOLOR FILM HIT! STANLEY ANTON CHEKOV'S Satire **The SAFETY MATCH** Extra "BROTHERS LU" Chinese Folk Tale in COLOR 7AVE. bet 42 & 41 STS. WI 7-9686 MOSCOW ART PLAYERS

NEW TIMES . . .
NEW OPPORTUNITIES
NEW THINKING . . .
Devote
One Night a Week to Study
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
BEGINS APRIL 11
Register NOW!
Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas
(6th Ave. at 16th St.) N.Y. 11 • WA 9-1600

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE
HOW TO ACHIEVE IT
A Symposium with Discussion
MR. ALBERT E. KAHN
MRS. ESLANDA G. ROBESON
REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4 — 8 P.M.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HOME
41st St. near Ninth Ave.
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32nd St. • Adm. 60c

Bigger than Barnum, Bailey and all the Ringling Brothers is the Hootenanny Circus. You'll see it on People's Artists songfest featuring Jenny Vincent, Pete Seeger, and many others.
"All Fools" HOOTENANNY
sat., april 2, 8:30 the pythian, 135 w. 70
\$1.25 in adv. (reserved) at bookshops, People's Artists, 124 W. 21 (WA 9-3907), \$1.50 at the door.